



The
ROSE
SOCIETY
OF ONTARIO
1953





MRS ANNE GRABER
10 FAIRFAX CRES
SCARBOROUGH ONT

M1L 1Z8

YEAR BOOK
of
THE ROSE SOCIETY
OF ONTARIO
1913-1953



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Foreword

Through the medium of the Year Book we extend once more to all members our greetings and best wishes for another successful Rose season. Rich are the rewards offered by the Queen of Flowers for loyalty, devotion and meticulous attention to detail and in Rose culture as well as in other activities of life the dividends are commensurate with the investment.

We are grateful to all those who have assisted in the preparation of material included herein and we bespeak for our successor in office a goodly measure of co-operation.

Once again we acknowledge with gratitude the support extended by our advertisers without whose co-operation the publication of our Year Book would not be possible. We reiterate our previous suggestion that our members endeavour whenever possible to patronize these advertisers, at the same time indicating that their patronage is in recognition of the support which has been accorded the Society's work.

The Editor

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Note:—The President, Vice-Presidents, Secretaries and Treasurer are ipso facto members of all Committees.

The Annual Meeting, 1952

The Annual Meeting of The Rose Society of Ontario was held on 8th October, 1952, in the Auditorium of the First Unitarian Church of Toronto, 175 St. Clair Avenue West, in combination with our Second Annual Autumn Rose Show, on which occasion the President, Miss Mabel Stoakley, acted as Chairman for the Meeting and the Honorary Secretary, Mr. S. B. Bartlett, acted as Secretary for the Meeting.

The President extended a welcome to the members and their friends and was then assured by the Honorary Secretary that the Meeting was properly constituted and that the required quorum was present.

On a motion by Mr. J. M. Philp, seconded by Mr. C. R. Stephenson, the Minutes of the Annual Meeting held on 3rd October, 1951, were taken as read.

The President then addressed the Meeting as follows:

"Members and friends of The Rose Society of Ontario:

The President is happy in the reflected pleasure in achievements of the members during the past year, and deeply conscious and appreciative of the honour of holding the highest office in the gift of our Society. We shall enjoy an interesting evening in conducting the business of our Annual Meeting and the reports of Chairmen of Committees will indicate to you the progress of the Society.

Remarks have been heard, following the successful Rose Show and other prosperous events, that we are enjoying another Elizabethan era, with a Queen upon the Throne of the British Empire and a woman President of our Rose Society!

I should like to emphasize the fact that the success of our Society this year, as always, has been due entirely to the enthusiastic interest and hard work of our Officers, Committee Chairmen and members, to all of whom the President, on your behalf and on behalf of herself, expresses grateful appreciation. Particular thanks are due to the following:

Mr. A. A. Norton, our Honorary Treasurer, who will present a gratifying financial statement; Mr. J. H. Berry, who carried on the duties of Honorary Secretary for a portion of the year, and whose publicity programme built one of our largest audiences for the June Rose Show; Mr. S. B. Bartlett, who took over as Honorary Secretary as soon as physically able this year, and in addition to capably filling that office, had the

distinction of growing the best Rose in the Show; Mrs. C. T. Wilson, Associate Secretary, who is a wonderful assistant on the membership records and in many other capacities; Mrs. H. P. Marshall, Rose Show Secretary, to whom we hope everyone has completed returns for Rose Show tickets; Dr. J. H. Baillie, whose programme of events has attracted wide interest; Mr. O. C. Bentley, whose enthusiasm and original methods considerably increased our membership; Mr. J. M. Philp and his associate, Mr. P. L. Whytock, who planned and staged the outstandingly successful June Rose Show as well as this evening's Exhibition; Mr. A. J. Webster, who has written and edited our publications and who, in addition to performing the editorial duties, solicited the major portion of the advertising which makes possible the publication of the Year Book; Mr. A. E. Brown, whose wise counsel was very valuable as Finance Committee Chairman.

I know you would like to show your appreciation and thanks collectively to these Officers and Committee Chairmen, and individually following each report.

This report is respectfully submitted."

The Honorary Treasurer, Mr. A. A. Norton, then presented the Financial Statement for the year ended 30th September, 1952, details of which appear elsewhere in these pages, and on his Motion, seconded by Mr. C. R. Stephenson, the Treasurer's report was adopted. Mr. Norton then moved a vote of thanks to the Auditors, Messrs. M. C. Coutts and S. M. Hulbig, coupled with a Motion for their re-appointment for the ensuing year. Hearty approval of this Motion was given by the Meeting.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES

Reports were then submitted by the various Committee Chairmen, all reflecting substantial progress, and these reports were enthusiastically received.

Election of Directors:

The President called on Mr. A. J. Webster, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, to present to the Meeting a suggested list of members to serve the Society as its Directors for 1953. Upon completion of the reading of this list of names the President invited further nominations and inasmuch as there were none, those members whose names appeared on the list submitted by the Nominating Committee were declared elected

on a motion of Mr. N. S. Haines, seconded by Dr. S. G. Chalk, and duly carried.

Following the business portion of the Meeting Mr. A. A. Norton provided some very interesting entertainment in the form of a display of coloured slides depicting scenes, principally of gardens, viewed in the course of his trip to the Pacific Coast earlier in the Summer. These included points of horticultural interest in Salt Lake City, Portland, Seattle, Vancouver, Victoria and many other centres. Mr. Stephenson expressed the thanks of the Society to Mr. Norton for his fine contribution to the Annual Meeting.

Mr. A. J. Webster then gave a brief report on the trip which he and Mr. S. B. Bartlett had taken to Harrisburg, Pa. to attend the Annual Autumn Meeting of the American Rose Society, referring particularly to the magnificent bushes observed in the famous Breeze Hill Garden established many years ago by the late Dr. J. Horace McFarland.

This was followed by a report from the Judges at our Autumn Show by Dr. A. H. Rolph. The S. B. Bartlett Challenge Trophy, which was won by Mrs. C. T. Wilson, was presented to the latter by Miss Margaret Dove.

Mr. J. M. Philp expressed the thanks of the Society to the management of the First Unitarian Church for their generous co-operation in permitting the use of their building and facilities, following which the Meeting was declared adjourned.

Financial Statement

Covering Receipts and Disbursements Period ending
30th September, 1952

INCOME AND DISBURSEMENTS

Income

Memberships.....	\$1,085.00	
Advertising—Year Book.....	652.50	
Rose Exhibition.....	1,172.20	
Donations	25.00	
	<hr/>	\$2,934.70
Bank Balance Oct. 1, 1951.....		407.26
		<hr/>
Total.....		\$3,341.96

Disbursements

Postage.....	\$ 119.12	
Printing & Stationery.....	116.27	
Honorarium for 1951.....	100.00	
Honorarium for 1952.....	100.00	
Secretary and Stenographic	38.69	
Year Book Total Printing.....	1,134.93	
Meetings and General.....	98.58	
Insurance on Trophies, etc.....	87.90	
Rose Exhibition 1951 Expenses	497.54	
Rose Exhibition 1952 Expenses	810.21	
Bank Service Charges and Exchange....	10.54	
	<hr/>	\$3,113.78
		\$3,113.78

SURPLUS ACCOUNT

Receipts and Bank Balance	
October 1, 1951.....	\$3,341.96
Disbursements.....	3,113.78
	<hr/>
Bank Balance October 1st, 1952.....	\$ 228.18

ROSE EXHIBITION

Receipts

Entry Fees.....	\$ 31.75
Auction.....	168.45
Ticket Sale.....	972.00
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$1,172.20

Disbursements

Hart House Rental.....	\$ 270.05
Advertising and Publicity...	186.49
Trophy Expenses, Prizes, etc.....	353.67
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$ 810.21

Surplus from Rose Exhibition.....	\$ 361.99
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Awards at the 1952 Rose Show

Class	First Prize	Second Prize	Third Prize
1.	No Entry		
2.	No Entry		
3.	No Entry		
4.	Mr. A. J. Webster	Mr. A. A. Norton	Mrs. A. L. Naismith
5.	Dr. J. H. Baillie	Mr. David Crompton	Mr. S. B. Bartlett
6.	No Entry		
7.	Mr. A. J. Webster	No Entry	No Entry
8.	No Entry		
9.	Mr. A. J. Webster	Mr. S. B. Bartlett	Mrs. A. L. Naismith
10.	Mr. A. J. Webster	No Entry	No Entry
11.	Mr. A. J. Webster	Mr. S. B. Bartlett	Mr. A. A. Norton
12.	Entries Disqualified		
13.	Mr. S. B. Bartlett	Mr. Charles Ruze	No Entry
14.	Mr. A. J. Webster	Mrs. F. Richardson	No Entry
15.	Mrs. A. L. Naismith	No Entry	No Entry
16.	Mr. S. B. Bartlett	Mr. Charles Ruze	No Entry
17.	Mr. A. J. Webster	No Entry	No Entry
18.	Mr. N. S. Haines	Mr. Wm. J. McNeill	Mrs. A. L. Naismith
19.	Dr. J. H. Baillie	Mr. J. S. Carter	No Entry
20.	Mr. N. S. Haines	Mr. George Culver	Mrs. F. Richardson
21.	Mr. S. B. Bartlett	Mrs. A. L. Naismith	Mr. J. S. Carter
22.	No Entry		
23.	Mrs. F. Richardson	No Entry	No Entry
24.	Mr. S. B. Bartlett	Mr. Wm. J. McNeill	Mr. A. J. Webster
24.	Mrs. A. L. Naismith	Mr. S. B. Bartlett	Mr. N. S. Haines
(a)			
24.	Mr. Wm. J. McNeill	Mr. S. B. Bartlett	Mr. A. J. Webster
(b)			
24.	Mr. A. J. Webster	Mr. Charles Ruze	Mr. S. B. Bartlett
(c)			
24.	Mr. S. B. Bartlett	Mr. N. S. Haines	Mr. A. J. Webster
(d)			
24.	Mr. S. B. Bartlett	Mr. N. S. Haines	Mrs. F. Richardson
(e)			
25.	Mr. A. A. Norton	Mr. N. S. Haines	Mr. Wm. J. McNeill
26.	Mrs. F. Richardson	Mr. W. J. Gould	Mrs. R. Dale
27.	Mrs. R. S. Morris	No Entry	No Entry
28.	Mrs. R. S. Morris	No Entry	No Entry
29.	Mrs. Jas. Sloan	Mrs. A. L. Meynell	Mrs. H. T. Burgess
30.	Mrs. R. Dale	Mrs. E. A. Harland	Mrs. A. M. Hill
31.	Mr. A. S. Foggo	Mrs. Geo. Dawe	Mr. W. R. Lough
32.	Mr. H. T. Johnston	Mrs. M. A. Philp	Mr. W. R. Lough
33.	Mr. A. A. Norton	No Entry	No Entry
34.	Mr. S. McDowell	Mrs. H. T. Burgess	Mr. A. J. Webster
35.	Mrs. H. T. Burgess	Mrs. C. T. Wilson	No Entry
36.	No Entry		

Class	First Prize	Second Prize	Third Prize
37.	Mr. Geo. Culver	Mr. David Crompton	Mr. S. McDowell
38.	Mrs. H. T. Burgess	No Entry	No Entry
39.	Mr. A. J. Webster	No Entry	No Entry
40.	Mrs. H. T. Burgess	Mr. S. B. Bartlett	Mr. A. A. Norton
41.	Mr. A. J. Webster	Mr. A. A. Norton	No Entry
42.	Mr. A. J. Webster	No Entry	No Entry
43.	Dr. J. H. Baillie	Mr. S. B. Bartlett	Mr. S. McDowell
44.	Mr. A. A. Norton	Mr. A. J. Webster	No Entry
45.	Mr. A. J. Webster	Mrs. R. H. Max	Mr. F. R. Dufton
46.	Mrs. Jas. Sloan	Mr. F. R. Dufton	Mr. Alan Dignan
47.	Mrs. H. P. Marshall	Mrs. Jas. Sloan	Mr. S. B. Bartlett
48.	No Entry		
49.	No Entry		
50.	No Entry		
51.	Mrs. H. P. Marshall	Dr. J. H. Baillie	Mr. J. H. Berry
52.	Mr. Charles Ruze	Mrs. C. T. Wilson	Mr. S. B. Bartlett
53.	Mr. Alan Dignan	Mr. S. B. Bartlett	Mr. A. A. Norton
54.	Mr. A. A. Norton	Mrs. M. C. Hooper	Mr. S. B. Bartlett
55.	Mrs. A. L. Meynell	Mrs. M. C. Hooper	Mrs. E. A. Harland
56.	Mrs. Jas. Sloan	Mrs. R. H. Max	Mrs. E. A. Harland
57.	Mr. A. J. Webster	Mr. J. S. Carter	Mr. Charles Ruze
58.	Mr. Wm. J. McNeill	Mr. A. A. Norton	Mr. A. J. Webster
59.	Mr. A. A. Norton	No Entry	No Entry
60.	Non-competitive		
61.	Mr. Archie Selwood	No Entry	No Entry
62.	Mr. Archie Selwood	No Entry	No Entry
63.	Mr. Archie Selwood	No Entry	No Entry
64.	Miss Vera Holdsworth	Mrs. G. B. Shaw	Mrs. J. R. M. Wilson

Sweepstakes Prize for Winner of highest aggregate score of points:

Sir Harry Oakes Challenge Trophy—Mr. A. J. Webster.

Best Rose in the Show:

P. H. Mitchell Challenge Trophy—Mr. S. B. Bartlett.

Maximum aggregate points in Air-borne Classes:

Arthur J. Webster Challenge Trophy—Mr. Archie Selwood, Vancouver, B.C.

The Summer Exhibition Prize List, 1953

CLASSES	PRIZES
PROFESSIONAL COMMERCIAL	
Class	
1. Display of outdoor grown Roses, not less than 12 varieties, correctly named.	Non-competitive display only
2. Vase of 50 Roses, any variety or varieties (Indoor grown).	Do
OPEN (Outdoor Roses)	
3. Display of Roses on table covering approximately 30 square feet, arrangement to count. Open to Civic, Community and Government Gardens and to Horticultural Societies in the Province of Ontario.	Challenge Trophy Dunlop & Sons Ltd.
Bronze Medal The R.S. of O.	Silver Medal The R.S. of O.
4. Collection of Polyantha or Hybrid Polyantha Roses, not fewer than six or more than 12 varieties, three stems of each variety, correctly and legibly named, shown in separate vases.	Challenge Trophy P. L. Whytock
Do	Do
5. Exhibit of Roses, not more than 36 or fewer than 12 blooms or sprays of any kind, correctly and legibly named, shown in R.S.O. boxes.	T. J. Moore Memorial Challenge Cup
Diploma.....	Diploma.....
6. Twelve blooms, H.T. or H.P., not fewer than six varieties, correctly named, shown in vases, not more than 3 blooms per vase.	Challenge Cup S. McGredy & Son
Do	Do
7. Ten sprays of Climbing Roses (Climbing H.P.'s, H.T.'s or T's excluded) any variety or varieties, correctly named, to be shown in vases. (Exhibitors may use their own containers.)	Silver Medal The R.S. of O.
Do	Do

CLASSES	PRIZES	
8. Ten Cream or White Roses, H.T. or H.P., correctly named, to be shown in a vase. (Exhibitors may use their own containers.) SEMI-PROFESSIONAL (Outdoor Roses)	Diploma.....	Diploma.....
9. Exhibit of new Roses, not over 5 years in commerce, correctly and legibly named, shown in individual vases. To qualify, one to three blooms, stems or sprays of at least six and not exceeding 12 distinct varieties must be shown, date of introduction not to be prior to 1948. SEMI-AMATEUR (Outdoor Roses) See Rules	Bronze Medal The R.S. of O.	Do
10. Exhibit of H.P.'s not fewer than 6 or more than 12 blooms of at least three varieties, correctly named, shown in R.S.O. boxes. Hybrid Perpetuals See Rules	Diploma.....	Do
11. Fifteen H.T.'s separate varieties, correctly named, shown in individual vases. (This class open to all members except commercial Rose growers.) Hybrid Teas	Silver Medal The R.S. of O.	Bronze Medal The R.S. of O.
12. Twelve H.T.'s, not less than 6 varieties, correctly and legibly named, shown in vases.	Diploma.....	Diploma.....
13. Six H.T.'s, Red, correctly and legibly named, shown in vase.	Do	Do
14. Six H.T.'s, Pink, correctly and legibly named, shown in a vase.	Do	Do
15. Six H.T.'s, White or Cream, correctly and legibly named, shown in a vase.	Do	Do

CLASSES	PRIZES		
	Silver Medal The R.S. of O.	Diploma.....	Diploma.....
16. Six H.T.'s, Yellow, correctly and legibly named, shown in a vase.			
Climbers			
17. Collection of Climbing Roses (Climbing H.P.'s, H.T.'s and T.'s excluded) three stems or sprays of each variety, shown in vases, one variety per vase, correctly and legibly named.	Challenge Cup, The Canadian Bank of Commerce (Three year Challenge)	Do	Do
AMATEUR (Outdoor Roses) See Rules			
Hybrid Perpetuals			
18. Three H.P.'s, one or more varieties, correctly named, shown in a vase.	Bronze Medal The R.S. of O.	Do	Do
19. Six H.P.'s, one or more varieties, correctly named, shown in a vase.	Silver Medal The R.S. of O.	Do	Do
Hybrid Teas			
20. Three H.T.'s, one or more varieties, correctly named, shown in a vase.	Bronze Medal The R.S. of O.	Do	Do
21. Six H.T.'s, one or more varieties, correctly named, shown in a vase.	John H. Dunlop Memorial Trophy	Do	Do
22. Twelve H.T.'s, at least three varieties, shown in vases, correctly named.	Challenge Trophy Ellis Bros. Ltd.	Do	Do
23. Twelve H.T.'s, correctly and legibly named, shown in vases.	Challenge Cup H. Merryweather & Sons, Ltd.	Do	Do
24. Specimen Bloom, correctly named, any type other than Hybrid Perpetual, shown in a vase, length of stem and foliage to be taken into consideration. (Blooms eligible for this Class will be the winners of Classes 24(a), 24(b), 24(c), 24(d) and 24(e).	Challenge Trophy Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Burden	Do	Do
(a) Specimen Bloom, Red, other requirements as in Class 24.	Bronze Medal The R.S. of O.	Do	Do

CLASSES	PRIZES	Diploma.....
32. Six H.T.'s, any variety or varieties, shown in a vase.	Prize presented by Mr. A. A. Norton	Bronze Medal The R.S. of O.
DECORATIVE CLASSES (Outdoor Roses) (Open to all members except commercial Rose growers and florists)		
33. Most beautiful basket of Roses, any type, minimum of 20 stems and a maximum of 30.	W. B. Burgoyne Memorial Challenge Trophy	Diploma.....
34. Roses to be arranged in a vase or bowl, not less than six varieties and not more than twelve blooms, any kind but Ramblers.	Lady Kemp Memorial Challenge Trophy	Do
In classes 35 to 43, inclusive, blooms may be displayed in a vase, bowl or other suitable container.		
35. Arrangement of H.T.'s, Red, not fewer than 9 or more than 15 blooms.	Royal York Hotel Challenge Trophy	Do
36. Arrangement of H.T.'s, Yellow, not fewer than 9 or more than 15 blooms.	Challenge Trophy The Hon. George S. Henry	Do
37. Arrangement of H.T.'s, Pink, not fewer than 9 or more than 15 blooms.	Challenge Trophy Sir Edward W. Beatty	Do
38. Arrangement of H.T.'s, Cream or White, not fewer than 9 or more than 15 blooms.	Challenge Trophy The Hon. W. D. Ross	Do
39. Arrangement of Climbing or Rambler Roses, Pink (Climbing H.P.'s, H.T.'s and T's excluded)	Prize presented by Mrs. M. C. Hooper	Do
40. Arrangement of Climbing or Rambler Roses, Red (Climbing H.P.'s, H.T.'s and T's excluded)	J. Lockie Wilson Memorial Challenge Trophy	Do
41. Arrangement of Climbing or Rambler Roses, any colour (Climbing H.P.'s, H.T.'s and T's excluded)	Rose Bowl Mrs. Schuyler Snively	Do

CLASSES	PRIZES	
	Diploma.....	Diploma.....
42. Arrangement of Polyantha or Hybrid Polyantha Roses, single.	Prize presented by Mrs. H. P. Marshall	Do
43. Arrangement of Polyantha or Hybrid Polyantha Roses, double or semi-double.	Silver Medal	Do
44. Basket of Roses, any size, arrangement to be considered.	The R. S. of O.	Do
45. Small basket of Roses, not to be higher or longer than 15 inches, including blooms.	Challenge Trophy	Do
46. Small Decoration of Roses (suitable for a 5 o'clock tea table) to be arranged in a small container, artistic arrangement and bloom to be considered.	Ellis Bros. Ltd.	Do
47. Small Decoration of one or more Roses (suitable for a 5 o'clock tea tray) to be arranged in a small vase or bowl, blooms and container not to exceed eight inches in height, artistic arrangement and bloom to be considered.	Challenge Trophy	Do
48. Bowl or Vase of Single Roses, H.T.'s, arrangement to count.	Lt.-Col. A. E. Nash MC	Do
49. Most beautiful basket of Red Roses, any size.	Challenge Trophy	Do
50. Most beautiful Basket of Pink Roses, any size.	F. Barry Hayes	Do
51. Arrangement of Roses suitable for a mantel, in tints and tones of one colour.	Silver Medal	Do
52. Gentleman's Boutonniere	The R.S. of O.	Do
53. Dinner Table Decoration, Roses only, must be grown by exhibitor; any foliage; flower receptacle and table cloth to be supplied by exhibitor; space allowance 6 ft. by 4 ft. This is a floral decoration only and no table centres of silk or other material	Diploma.....	Do
	Roseholme Challenge Trophy, Mrs. Walter H. Lyon	Do
	King Edward Hotel	Do
	Silver Medal	Do
	The R.S. of O.	Do
	Diploma.....	Do
	Roseholme Challenge Trophy, Mrs. Walter H. Lyon	Do
	King Edward Hotel	Do
	Silver Medal	Do
	The R.S. of O.	Do
	Diploma.....	Do
	Roseholme Challenge Trophy, Mrs. Walter H. Lyon	Do
	King Edward Hotel	Do
	Silver Medal	Do
	The R.S. of O.	Do
	Diploma.....	Do
	Roseholme Challenge Trophy, Mrs. Walter H. Lyon	Do
	King Edward Hotel	Do
	Silver Medal	Do
	The R.S. of O.	Do
	Diploma.....	Do
	Roseholme Challenge Trophy, Mrs. Walter H. Lyon	Do
	King Edward Hotel	Do
	Silver Medal	Do
	The R.S. of O.	Do
	Diploma.....	Do
	Roseholme Challenge Trophy, Mrs. Walter H. Lyon	Do
	King Edward Hotel	Do
	Silver Medal	Do
	The R.S. of O.	Do
	Diploma.....	Do
	Roseholme Challenge Trophy, Mrs. Walter H. Lyon	Do
	King Edward Hotel	Do
	Silver Medal	Do
	The R.S. of O.	Do
	Diploma.....	Do
	Roseholme Challenge Trophy, Mrs. Walter H. Lyon	Do
	King Edward Hotel	Do
	Silver Medal	Do
	The R.S. of O.	Do
	Diploma.....	Do
	Roseholme Challenge Trophy, Mrs. Walter H. Lyon	Do
	King Edward Hotel	Do
	Silver Medal	Do
	The R.S. of O.	Do
	Diploma.....	Do
	Roseholme Challenge Trophy, Mrs. Walter H. Lyon	Do
	King Edward Hotel	Do
	Silver Medal	Do
	The R.S. of O.	Do
	Diploma.....	Do
	Roseholme Challenge Trophy, Mrs. Walter H. Lyon	Do
	King Edward Hotel	Do
	Silver Medal	Do
	The R.S. of O.	Do
	Diploma.....	Do
	Roseholme Challenge Trophy, Mrs. Walter H. Lyon	Do
	King Edward Hotel	Do
	Silver Medal	Do
	The R.S. of O.	Do
	Diploma.....	Do
	Roseholme Challenge Trophy, Mrs. Walter H. Lyon	Do
	King Edward Hotel	Do
	Silver Medal	Do
	The R.S. of O.	Do
	Diploma.....	Do
	Roseholme Challenge Trophy, Mrs. Walter H. Lyon	Do
	King Edward Hotel	Do
	Silver Medal	Do
	The R.S. of O.	Do
	Diploma.....	Do
	Roseholme Challenge Trophy, Mrs. Walter H. Lyon	Do
	King Edward Hotel	Do
	Silver Medal	Do
	The R.S. of O.	Do
	Diploma.....	Do
	Roseholme Challenge Trophy, Mrs. Walter H. Lyon	Do
	King Edward Hotel	Do
	Silver Medal	Do
	The R.S. of O.	Do
	Diploma.....	Do
	Roseholme Challenge Trophy, Mrs. Walter H. Lyon	Do
	King Edward Hotel	Do
	Silver Medal	Do
	The R.S. of O.	Do
	Diploma.....	Do
	Roseholme Challenge Trophy, Mrs. Walter H. Lyon	Do
	King Edward Hotel	Do
	Silver Medal	Do
	The R.S. of O.	Do
	Diploma.....	Do
	Roseholme Challenge Trophy, Mrs. Walter H. Lyon	Do
	King Edward Hotel	Do
	Silver Medal	Do
	The R.S. of O.	Do
	Diploma.....	Do
	Roseholme Challenge Trophy, Mrs. Walter H. Lyon	Do
	King Edward Hotel	Do
	Silver Medal	Do
	The R.S. of O.	Do
	Diploma.....	Do
	Roseholme Challenge Trophy, Mrs. Walter H. Lyon	Do
	King Edward Hotel	Do
	Silver Medal	Do
	The R.S. of O.	Do
	Diploma.....	Do
	Roseholme Challenge Trophy, Mrs. Walter H. Lyon	Do
	King Edward Hotel	Do
	Silver Medal	Do
	The R.S. of O.	Do
	Diploma.....	Do
	Roseholme Challenge Trophy, Mrs. Walter H. Lyon	Do
	King Edward Hotel	Do
	Silver Medal	Do
	The R.S. of O.	Do
	Diploma.....	Do
	Roseholme Challenge Trophy, Mrs. Walter H. Lyon	Do
	King Edward Hotel	Do
	Silver Medal	Do
	The R.S. of O.	Do
	Diploma.....	Do
	Roseholme Challenge Trophy, Mrs. Walter H. Lyon	Do

CLASSES	PRIZES	
<p>may be used. Entries in this class must be sent to Mr. C. W. Cruickshank, 365 Glengrove Ave. West, Toronto, at least three days previous to the Show, in order that arrangements may be made to provide the requisite number of tables.</p>	<p>Challenge Trophy Miss Mabel Stoakley</p>	<p>Diploma.....</p>
<p>54. Luncheon Table Decoration, Roses only, must be grown by exhibitor; any foliage, flower receptacle and luncheon cloth to be supplied by exhibitor; space allowance 4 ft. by 2½ ft. This is a floral decoration only and no table centres of silk or other material may be used. Entries in this class must be sent to Mr. C. W. Cruickshank, 365 Glengrove Ave. West, Toronto, at least three days previous to the Show in order that arrangements may be made to provide the requisite number of tables.</p>	<p>Seely B. Brush Memorial Prize presented by the Misses Brush</p>	<p>Do</p>
<p>55. Arrangement of Roses, or of Roses in combination with other flowers, in a vase, bowl or other suitable container appropriate for a living-room; Roses to predominate; any foliage permitted. Arrangement to be viewed from three or four sides.</p>	<p>Silver Medal The R.S. of O.</p>	<p>Do</p>
<p>56. Specimen Rose with the finest fragrance, correctly named.</p>	<p>A. Alan Gow, Memorial Challenge Trophy</p>	<p>Do</p>
<p>57. Three fragrant Roses, H.T., any variety or varieties, correctly named.</p>		

SPECIAL CLASSES

(Open to all members except commercial Rose growers and florists)

CLASSES	PRIZES		
58. Six Fragrant Red Roses, H.T. or H.P., not fewer than three varieties, shown in a vase, correctly named. (Note:—The above three classes to be judged on a basis of 60 points for fragrance, and 40 points for colour, form, substance, stem, foliage and condition.)	Rose Bowl Mrs. Campbell Reaves	Diploma.....	Diploma.....
59. Exhibit of species rosa or of types of Roses not heretofore provided for in the schedule, such as Noisettes, Musks, Rugosas, Bourbons, Albas, Gallicas, Damascenas, etc., or their hybrids.	Silver Medal The R.S. of O.	Bronze Medal The R.S. of O.	Do
60. To exhibitors staging decorative floral displays of Roses, and/or other flowers, not otherwise in competition, the Society will award a Gold Filled Medal, a Silver Gilt Medal, and/or a Bronze Medal. Awards to be made on basis of merit, and not to be awarded unless in the opinion of the judges the exhibits are worthy.	Non-Competitive		
Open to Commercial Growers Only			
Basis of Judging Class 60			
Quality of Material.....			75 points
Naming, grouping and arrangement.....			25 points
To qualify for a Gold Medal award, a minimum of 90 points must be scored.			
" "	Silver Gilt Medal,	85	"
" "	Bronze Medal,	80	"

CLASSES	PRIZES	
<p>Open to Air-borne Exhibits Only (Transportation expenses for the undermentioned three classes will be absorbed by the Society)</p> <p>61. Specimen Bloom, H.T., any variety, correctly named, shown in a vase.</p> <p>62. Three Blooms, H.T.'s, any variety or varieties, correctly named, shown in a vase.</p> <p>63. Six Blooms, H.T.'s, any variety or varieties, correctly named, shown in a vase. For maximum points in Classes 61, 62 and 63:</p>	<p>Bronze Medal The R.S. of O. Do</p> <p>Silver Medal The R.S. of O. Challenge Trophy A. J. Webster</p>	<p>Diploma.....</p> <p>Do</p> <p>Do</p> <p>Diploma.....</p>
<p>SUPPLEMENTARY SECTION (Open only to members of The Garden Club of Ontario; points not to count in competition for the Sir Harry Oakes Challenge Trophy; blooms not necessarily to be grown by exhibitors; no entry fee required; any foliage may be used.)</p> <p>64. Roses in combination with other flowers, displayed in a suitable container of exhibitor's choice.</p>	<p>Prize presented by Miss Mabel Stoakley</p>	<p>Prize presented by Mrs. C. T. Wilson</p> <p>Prize presented by Mr. A. J. Webster</p>
<p>BEST ROSE IN SHOW To be selected from any entry except Classes 1, 2, 60 and 64. (The winner of this Trophy will receive a Miniature Trophy to be retained permanently)</p>	<p>Challenge Trophy P. H. Mitchell</p>	
<p>BEST WHITE OR CREAM ROSE IN THE SHOW To be selected from any entry except Classes 1, 2, 60 and 64.</p>	<p>Prize presented by Canadian Oil Companies, Limited, (W. H. Rea, President)</p>	

CLASSES		PRIZES	
SWEEPSTAKES PRIZE			
Winner of the highest aggregate score of points.		Challenge Trophy	
		Sir Harry Oakes	

Note:—Winners of Medals may, if they so elect, receive credit notes to the value of (a) \$3.00 in place of a Silver Medal and (b) \$1.50 in place of a Bronze Medal for nursery stock or other garden accessories, which credit notes will be honoured by any of our advertisers in the Year Book, by arrangement.

EXHIBITION SCORE CARDS

Exhibition Classes		Decorative Classes	
	POINTS		POINTS
Colour.....	20	General Decorative Effect.....	60
Form and Substance.....	30	Consistency to Schedule.....	10
Fragrance.....	15	Suitability of Container.....	10
Foliage.....	15	Structural Design.....	15
Stem.....	10	Chromatic Design (colour harmony)....	15
Size.....	10	Originality.....	10
		Quality of bloom.....	40
	<hr/> 100		<hr/> 100

For purposes of this Show the various groups of exhibitors are defined as follows:

Professional—comprising all such persons or corporations as carry on the trade or business of growing and/or selling flowers.

Semi-Professional—comprising all persons who do not grow flowers for profit but who keep gardeners not otherwise employed.

Semi-Amateur—comprising all persons who do not grow flowers for profit but who have the occasional assistance of gardeners in the cultivation of Roses, not solely employed by themselves.

Amateur—comprising all persons who do not grow flowers for profit and who cultivate Roses without the assistance of skilled gardeners but who may employ a labourer.

Novice—comprising Amateurs who have never exhibited Roses before.

Note: Amateurs may compete in the Semi-Amateur and Semi-Professional classes, and Semi-Amateurs in the Semi-Professional, but the latter two may not compete in the Amateur classes.

In all classes except Numbers 53, 54, 55 and 64, Rose foliage only is to be used.

For purposes of this Show, Pernetianas are regarded as Hybrid Teas.

The use of wire or other artificial supports is prohibited above the level of the containers.

Prizes will not be awarded unless exhibits are considered worthy.

All exhibits must be staged by 12:00 noon, in order that the judges may proceed with their work.

All blooms must be grown by exhibitor except in Classes 1, 2 and 64.

Exhibitors must leave the room at or before the commencement of judging and must not re-enter until the completion of judging.

Specimen blooms of T's, H.T.'s, H.P.'s and other exhibition types must have been grown disbudded. Side buds will disqualify the blooms; evidence of very recent disbudding will be penalized.

Exhibitors may make more than one entry in a given class but only one award will be given, e.g. should an exhibitor with two entries be placed first and second, the latter award would be set aside, the third prize winner move up to second and the next best entry placed third.

Except in Classes 1, 2, 3, 60 and 64, exhibitors must be members in good standing of The Rose Society of Ontario. While officials of the Society exercise every care to safeguard the property of exhibitors, no responsibility can be accepted for loss or damage. In this connection exhibitors are urged to be on hand at the conclusion of the Rose Show to claim their containers.

Note:—The Exhibition Committee provides holders and vases; also uniform labels where the classes must be named, but if you are showing Roses in baskets or bowls you must provide your own, leaving them, with your Exhibit, until the Show is over in the evening. Only Rose foliage is allowed.

Note:—The R.S.O. boxes, to be used in several classes, are hollow wooden boxes, which will be supplied by The Rose Society of Ontario, the lids of which are covered with moss and pierced with six or twelve holes into which fit glass tubes containing water.

The Annual Rose Exhibition, 1952

by Rose Chafer

The Great Hall in Hart House, University of Toronto, was the scene of the Annual Rose Exhibition on June 19th., 1952. This beautiful building is admirably suited for the purpose, being centrally located, with ample parking space along the streets in the University grounds. The Great Hall itself provided an exquisite setting for the Show, and the kitchens behind the scenes afforded good facilities for the preparation of the exhibits for staging.

Our Society is greatly indebted to the officials of Hart House for their ready co-operation with our Exhibition Committee. Also to Prof. G. H. Duff of the faculty of Botany, University of Toronto, through whose good offices we were enabled to utilize the facilities of Hart House for the day.

In a brief but inspiring ceremony Prof. Duff opened the Show and cordially welcomed all who attended.

The attendance was phenomenal, several worthy factors contributing to it: The advance publicity; the excellent location; the clear, good weather and, we believe, the love of roses on the part of the public generally. Even the afternoon attendance, normally sparse, was very good. In the evening a long, double line of people awaiting admission extended from the west entrance of the Great Hall, out past the sundial and across the courtyard to the street beyond. We ran out of tickets early in the evening and had to use second-hand ones. This confused the attendance count so that no one really knows what the total was. It is believed that it was the best since the Show was held in the then newly-opened Royal York Hotel in 1929. It reflected the good work of the Publicity Committee under the capable chairmanship of Mr. J. H. Berry; the good organizational work of the Exhibition Committee under the competent leadership of Mr. J. M. Philp, Chairman, and Mr. P. L. Whytock, Vice-Chairman, and the wisdom of a sub-committee who selected such a good site in the first place.

The number and quality of the blooms spoke eloquently of the cultural skill of our members. Truly they made a marvelous display and, as we look back in memory to that great room

full of roses, it would be so easy to become lost in an orgy of adjectives. But an anxious Editor recalls us to get on with a factual account.

The exhibits from Oshawa, Hamilton and Wingham gave proof that roses can be packed and transported a considerable distance and still be in show-worthy condition. Our Hamilton Director, Mrs. A. L. Naismith, was a very successful exhibitor and we noticed with pleasure a greater number of entries from her territory.

Mr. Archie Selwood of Vancouver B.C., a good friend of this Society, was the winner of the Sweepstakes Trophy in the airborne classes. On the table for those classes was a space left vacant in mute tribute to the late A. Norman Rogers of St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex, England. We sadly missed the airborne exhibit he had promised earlier in the year.

Recent introductions that drew special notice were: Charles Mallerin; Emily; Mme. Yves Laticule; Misty Morn; Red Ensign; San Fernando; Verschuren's Pink; and William Harvey, all H.T.'s. If there were any novelties in the decorative classes we must have overlooked them.

A list of winners appears elsewhere in this issue, but worthy of special notice are the following outstanding achievements: The P. H. Mitchell Challenge Trophy for the Queen of the Show was awarded to Mr. S. B. Bartlett, C.A., our Honorary Secretary. It was for a perfectly-grown bloom of Golden Melody (H.T.), a lovely rose. The Editor, Mr. A. J. Webster, captured two important trophies: The Sir Harry Oakes Challenge Trophy for maximum points, and the H. M. Eddie Challenge Trophy for Class 11. The latter calls for fifteen H.T.s, separate varieties, correctly named, shown in individual vases. Not an easy class but the Maestro knew how.

We missed Prof. MacAndrews of Syracuse N.Y. whose superb entries did so well in our 1951 show. Maybe another rose show on the same date, and nearer home, kept him and Mrs. MacAndrews from coming over.

The non-competitive displays were provided by The Sheridan Nurseries Ltd., Toronto; Thomas Ivey & Sons, Ltd., Port Dover; The Dale Estate, Ltd., Brampton; Mr. Thomas Graham, Lynden; and The Parks Department, City of Toronto. These displays made a sizeable rose show in themselves and added much to the beauty and interest and wealth of blooms at Hart House.

The thanks of all are due to the judges, whose knowledge of roses, long experience and painstaking care were invaluable in such a great competition.

To the skillful selling of Mr. William Pocklington, who auctioned off the roses at the conclusion of the Show, we are indebted for a substantial contribution toward expenses.

We would be remiss if we should fail to mention those exhibitors who did not win prizes. They brought their best roses to the Show; they helped immeasurably to build up a marvelous display; they won our gratitude, and our admiration of their good-sportsmanship. Try again, Good Friends! We shall be looking for your lovely roses again next year.

Our Charming President, Miss Mabel Stoakley, welcomed the visitors and very ably conducted the ceremonies during the presentation of awards. When the last rose was sold by Mr. Pocklington she declared the Rose Exhibition closed.

And so another good show ended. The tired Committee unparked their cars and started homeward, conscious of a job well done.

Song of the Rose

(attributed to Sappho)

If Zeus chose us a King of the flowers in his mirth

He would call to the rose, and would royally crown it;

For the rose, ho, the rose! is the grace of the earth,

Is the light of the plants that are growing upon it!

For the rose, ho, the rose! is the eye of the flowers,

Is the blush of the meadows that feel themselves fair,—

Is the lightning of beauty, that strikes through the bowers

On pale lovers that sit in the glow unaware.

Ho, the rose breathes of love! ho, the rose lifts the cup

To the red lips of Cypris invoked for a guest!

Ho, the rose having curled its sweet leaves for the world

Takes delight in the motion its petals keep up,

As they laugh to the Wind as it laughs from the west.

From Achilles Tatius.

Symposium: Best Twelve Yellow Hybrid Teas

by The Editor

Late in 1950 we consulted a number of experienced members, requesting them to furnish lists of their favourite twelve pink Hybrid Teas, and the results of their replies formed the basis of a Symposium published in the 1951 edition of our Year Book. This discussion was the subject of so much favourable comment that we later decided to deal in a similar manner with those capricious blondes, the yellow Hybrid Teas. In an endeavour, therefore, to determine what yellow varieties enjoy the greatest popularity we requested twenty competent observers to submit lists of twelve sorts, arranged in order of preference, and accompanied by brief notes indicating in each case the reasons for the choice. Our friends were asked to exclude from consideration bi-colours and yellow or apricot blends such as Mme. A. Meilland (Peace), Mev. G. A. Van Rossem, Feu Joseph Looymans, Golden Melody, etc., and it was our intention, also, that cream varieties such as Sir Henry Segrave, Mme. Chiang Kai-Shek, Westfield Star, etc., be omitted as these, while often described in Rose catalogues as "pale primrose yellow", are more eligible for inclusion in the white and cream group than amongst the yellows. Several of these pale border-line varieties, however, have been included in some of the lists received but entirely omitted from others and we have come to the conclusion that in fairness to those who might have included them if they had been regarded as admissible, it would be preferable to disregard them. We have also been compelled to omit from consideration the varieties of Mme. A. Meilland (Peace), Tawny Gold and Feu Joseph Looymans, each of which appeared on one list.

Replies were received from eighteen of the twenty members to whom we addressed enquiries although one of our correspondents did not feel qualified to make a selection of twelve yellow varieties. The seventeen contributors to this discussion are as follows: Mr. C. A. Davis, Grand Island, N.Y.; Prof. A. H. MacAndrews, Syracuse, N.Y.; Mr. Archie Selwood, Vancouver, B.C.; Mr. Chas. T. Dew, Maple, Ont.; Mr. D. C. Patton, Islington, Ont.; Mr. Emerson Mitchell, Windsor,

Ont.; Mr. W. J. McNeill, Oshawa, Ont.; Mrs. A. L. Naismith, Hamilton, Ont.; Dr. W. H. Reid, Port Rowan, Ont.; Mr. F. F. Dufton, Cobourg, Ont.; Mr. E. W. Tyrrell, Fort Erie, Ont.; Mrs. J. J. Gallagher, St. Gabriel de Brandon, Que.; Mrs. H. T. Burgess, Messrs S. B. Bartlett, A. A. Norton, C. R. Stephenson and the Editor, all of Toronto. To those whose co-operation has made this presentation possible we express our appreciation.

In the lists submitted by the participants forty varieties were mentioned and in arriving at the final results we employed the usual method of allotting twelve points for a first choice, eleven points for a second and so on down to one point for a twelfth choice. On this basis the results are as follows:

1. McGredy's Yellow (McGredy '33)	183 points
2. Eclipse (Nicolas '35)	124 points
3. Spek's Yellow (Verschuren '48)	103 points
4. Joanna Hill (J. H. Hill '28)	75 points
5. Golden Dawn (Grant '29)	71 points
6. Phyllis Gold (Robinson '35)	62 points
7. Soeur Therese (Gillot '30)	62 points
8. Botaniste Abrial (Mallerin '43)	
(Lowell Thomas)	56 points
9. Helvetia (Mallerin '42) (Mandalay)	54 points
10. Mme. Pierre S. duPont (Mallerin '29)	52 points
11. Julien Potin (Pernet-Ducher '27)	41 points
12. Mme. Yves Latieule (Meilland '48)	37 points

McGredy's Yellow—This fine variety was included on all seventeen lists and occupied first position on eight, second place on four and third on three of the submissions. All commentators are agreed in praising the upright branching habit of growth and the distinctive, shiny foliage which is highly resistant to disease. Mrs. Burgess mentions the reddish tips of the young foliage and Mr. Patton the red thorns, both of which add to the general attractiveness of the plant. The majority of our correspondents regard this variety as a free bloomer and that a certain percentage of the first-crop blooms are well up to exhibition standards. Dr. Reid finds the blooms to be invariably of good form but regrets that they do not carry more petals, a criticism also recorded by Mr. Patton with respect to all but first-crop blooms. Mrs. Gallagher refers to the colour as "buttercup yellow" while Mr. McNeill considers it too pale a shade. Mr. Patton has experienced difficulty in wintering this variety but our other

friends have not recorded undue tenderness and our own observations indicate that it is of at least average hardiness. While we would prefer a somewhat stronger colour we consider this to be the best all-purpose yellow variety in commerce today and the comments of our friends indicate substantial agreement. Fragrance, if any, is very slight.

Eclipse—This variety headed the lists of Messrs Patton and Dew, and ranked second on those of Mrs. Gallagher and Dr. Reid. It was included on fifteen of the seventeen lists, indicating widespread popularity. It has earned Mr. Patton's lofty opinion through extraordinary productive capacity, sound constitution and the seductive appeal of its long, tapering, colourful buds. He relies on Eclipse for a daily boutonniere and rarely has to seek elsewhere in the garden. Mr. Dew emphasizes hardiness, vigour and the abundance of elegant, pointed buds but he is less enthusiastic about the expanded blooms. Mrs. Gallagher exclaims ecstatically "The Aristocrat of the Yellows!". Dr. Reid's comment is similar to that of Mr. Dew. The remaining reports are almost identical—praise of the long, graceful buds, productive capacity, constitution and vigour, but criticism of the open blooms.

Spek's Yellow—It is indeed an achievement for this Rose, introduced only in 1948 to have established itself so quickly in the esteem of such a well-informed and critical a group! It ranks first amongst Mr. Mitchell's selections and appears on fourteen other lists. Mr. Mitchell considers it to be the brightest clear yellow in Roses and he also approves of the compact bud form as well as the shape of the open bloom. He finds the growth tall but a little "leggy", and bloom production excellent. Mr. Davis contends that the colour fades to some extent and that the open flower is an untidy, limp affair! Prof. MacAndrews admires the colour but complains of weak growth and long, willowy stems, as does also Mr. Dufton. Mr. Dew likes the plant habit, also the well-formed, intense yellow blooms, as do also Mrs. Naismith, Mr. Stephenson and Mr. Bartlett. Mr. Patton's experience with this Rose has been somewhat disappointing, his original stock having been poor. He is encouraged to persevere, however, because of blooms and plant behaviour observed in other gardens. Mrs. Gallagher is intrigued by the style and brightness of the golden buds but regrets that they pass so quickly—a sentiment also expressed by Mrs. Burgess. Mr. Norton and the Editor are in agreement regarding the attractiveness of the deep colour and

with respect to sparseness of bloom. We find the blooms produced on long slender stems and the foliage quite disease resistant. It has its moments but we are unable to agree with those who argue that it may be used where a yellow *Polyantha* is required.

Joanna Hill—This is the oldest variety in the select list and its continued popularity is convincing evidence of its merit. It was the first choice of Messrs Dufton and Bartlett and appeared on nine of the lists, having been placed third by Prof. MacAndrews and Mrs. Naismith, fourth by Mr. Patton, fifth by Mr. Norton and the Editor, ninth by Dr. Reid and eleventh by Mr. Stephenson. The critics are in general agreement regarding the excellence of its plant characteristics, erect vigorous habit, healthy foliage, long stems and hardiness. Several of our friends have also referred approvingly to the charm and refinement of the long, shapely buds and half-open blooms which in late summer and autumn are a very rich butter-yellow in colour, although frequently much paler in June. The most serious criticism recorded is that of colour uncertainty although deficiency of petallage and absence of fragrance are also held against it. As an indication of its longevity Dr. Reid has had a plant of Joanna Hill in his garden for twenty years and one of the Editor's three plants has been in its present position since 1930!

Golden Dawn—Another reliable variety that appears on twelve lists and is accorded second ranking by Prof. MacAndrews. All commentators emphasize its value as a bedding Rose because of its rather dwarf, compact habit of growth. It is conceded to be a free bloomer although the fragrant, light yellow blooms are carried on short stems. Mr. Davis, who placed it sixth, refers particularly to its delightful fragrance. Mr. Patton comments on the beautifully formed, fragrant, substantial blooms but regrets that the sturdy stems are too short for exhibition purposes except in the box classes. Mr. Selwood admits it to be a consistently good performer but says the majority of the blooms are not sufficiently refined for his liking. Mr. Mitchell, while praising its many fine qualities, points out that occasional blooms quartered and that the foliage is susceptible to blackspot. Dr. Reid, however, insists that every bloom opens perfectly. He regards it as a very reliable, easily grown Rose. For Mr. Bartlett it does not bloom freely while Mr. Norton considers it to be an abundant producer with disease-resistant foliage and a sound

constitution. Mrs. Gallagher and the Editor agree with Mr. Norton but we, like Mr. Mitchell, have observed a few malformed blooms in the first crop. Like Mr. Patton, however, we regret that the blooms are not held aloft on longer stems.

Phyllis Gold—While mentioned on eleven lists its high point is second position accorded it by Mr. McNeill. It is given third ranking by Mrs. Gallagher and fourth place by Mrs. Burgess and the Editor, while seven other participants in the discussion place it at a lower level. Mr. McNeill expresses a great fondness for this Rose, referring to the excellent form and definite clear colour of the blooms and vigorous growth of the plant. Mrs. Naismith and Dr. Reid are inclined to concur in Mr. McNeill's eulogy but with less enthusiasm and Dr. Reid adds that it is not a free bloomer. Mr. Dufton is quite pleased with its all-round performance, particularly in the autumn, while Mrs. Gallagher admires the fine golden yellow colour and substance of the blooms but omits comment on other points. For Mrs. Burgess the behaviour of this Rose seems to vary widely in different seasons and she complains that a percentage of the blooms are very pale in colour, a point also mentioned by Mr. Selwood. Mr. Bartlett considers that no collection of yellow varieties would be complete without Phyllis Gold. With him it is not a free bloomer but its best blooms carry a real thrill and Mr. Stephenson offers similar comment. The Editor finds the first-crop blooms to be very impressive indeed but those produced later are much smaller. We agree with Dr. Reid and Mr. Bartlett that it is not a free bloomer but the quality and fragrance of the blooms make this variety worth growing. The plant habit is not particularly symmetrical and the foliage is somewhat sparse although highly resistant to disease. The long stems are armed with murderous thorns.

Soeur Therese—This well-known Rose appears on ten lists and is placed second by Mr. Mitchell who describes it as one of the best garden varieties because of its great vigour, prolificacy, form and colour of the buds and half-open blooms. Dr. Reid, Mrs. Naismith and Mrs. Gallagher share Mr. Mitchell's high opinion of this variety but regret that the semi-double blooms fly open so quickly and fade rather badly. Mr. Bartlett comments on the fine growing and blooming habits of this Rose and insists that the colour does not fade. The Editor also entertains a high regard for the plant characteristics, hard, healthy foliage and tremendous capacity for bloom production, and admits the attractiveness of the long,

shapely, carmine-streaked golden buds but deplores the shapelessness of the open blooms as well as their tendency to fade.

Botaniste Abrial—(also known as "Lowell Thomas"): While included on only seven of the seventeen lists this Rose was placed first by Mrs. Naismith and second by Mr. Selwood. They both commend the fine colour and good form of the blooms as well as the vigour of the plant and Mr. Selwood adds that it has no serious fault—high praise indeed from Mr. Selwood! Prof. MacAndrews, who gives it sixth position as does also Mr. Tyrrell, comments favourably on the long, strong stems and healthy foliage but avers that it is a poor producer. Mr. Mitchell relegates it to ninth position but also refers to long, stout stems and huge blooms of light yellow and omits reference to its productive capacity. Mr. Dufton admires the well-formed blooms but adds that they are not freely produced. Mr. McNeill finds it similar to *Helvetia* (Mandalay) but less productive. While growing this Rose the Editor did not include it on his list largely because of poor blooming performance.

Helvetia (also known as "Mandalay")—This Rose found favour with eight of our correspondents and it headed the list of Mr. McNeill who drops his usual reserve and proclaims it to be excellent in every respect, laying special emphasis on the exhibition quality of the blooms. Mr. Davis, who placed it in third position, stresses the intense yellow colour, beautiful form and ample substance of the blooms. Prof. MacAndrews states that it can be very lovely but warns that it requires constant disbudding. Mr. Selwood also thinks highly of it as do also Messrs Dew and Dufton. The latter considers it particularly suitable for exhibition purposes. For the Editor, who accorded it eighth position, it does not bloom very freely but the quality is high and the plant habit is satisfactory.

Mme. Pierre S. duPont—Mentioned on eight of the lists submitted this charming Rose was given second position by Mr. Norton and the Editor and third place by Mr. Stephenson. Mr. Davis describes it as a good reliable garden Rose, its outstanding characteristic being its intense yellow colour. Mr. Patton thinks highly of its colour as well as of the bushy, healthy, productive plant. He accurately describes the shapely blooms as rather small but ideal for bowls and other table decorations. Mr. Mitchell regards it as a good bedder and points out that the attractive, shiny foliage sets off the colourful blooms. Mr. Dufton considers it to be one of the finest

yellow bedders and, of course, Mr. Norton, Mr. Stephenson and the Editor agree. Mrs. Gallagher describes it as a Rose of changing colour with a pleasing fragrance.

Julien Potin—While possibly less popular than it was fifteen years ago this Rose still has its supporters, seven of whom included it on their preferred lists. It ranks fifth in Mr. Patton's list because of the quality of its blooms although he admits that it is not a generous producer. Mrs. Gallagher describes it as a lovely, pale yellow of exhibition size and form. Messrs McNeill, Norton and Stephenson think well of it although Mr. Norton has found it not entirely hardy. This at one time was the Editor's favourite yellow but it seems to have deteriorated to some extent and our plants do not show sufficient vigour. The first-crop blooms, invariably of good shape, are pale in colour but later blooms, as mentioned by Mr. Stephenson, are a rich golden yellow.

Mme. Yves Latieule—A new variety which is making its presence felt. Dr. Reid, who has given it first position on his list, describes the colour as non-fading, deep, even yellow. He finds the plant vigorous and floriferous, some blooms being of exhibition quality, but without fragrance. Mr. Dufton accords it fourth place on account of plant and blooming habit as well as lovely colour and good form. Mr. Bartlett gives it third spot and considers it the best bedding yellow variety in his garden. He finds bloom production excellent but many blooms are loosely formed. Mr. Stephenson likes the light yellow, large, well-shaped blooms and the plant habit, and places it in seventh position on his list. The Editor is growing this Rose but it was one of the few that contracted blackspot in 1952 and its performance, therefore, was poor.

In reviewing the replies to our enquiry we find a number of new varieties reported of which, no doubt, we shall hear more later although in this poll they did not receive sufficient support to enter the preferred dozen. Amongst these are Moonbeam, Burnaby, Marcelle Gret, Buccaneer, Fred Howard, Ellinor LeGrice and Duchesse de Talleyrand, the first four of which should be watched carefully. It was interesting, also, to find several old favourites listed such as Christine, Ville de Paris, Souvenir de Claudius Pernet, Mrs. Erskine P. Thom and Richard E. West. The Editor still grows the first, second and fourth of these and shares Mr. Patton's nostalgia for Richard E. West. Alas, however, we found this lovely variety tender and to the best of our knowledge it is not now obtainable.

Insect and Disease Control

by Alan Stollery

A fair test of a good Rose gardener is the condition of his plants at Thanksgiving. It is all very well to have nice Roses in June—anyone can do that with no more foresight than is required to keep them alive. In this respect a Rose requires no more care and solicitude than a peony which blooms but once a year.

But it is quite a different matter, when Autumn comes, to find a garden full of flourishing Rose plants, green and fresh-looking, with shiny new foliage ready to burst out defiantly with the finest individual blooms of the year. I have seen a whole row of Donald Prior so hopelessly curled and twisted with mildew that from August to frost no flower would open. I have seen the same plants, the next year clean of mildew, defoliate with blackspot. As all this has happened in my own garden I think there is nothing about my Roses in which I take more pleasure than their present state of good health, which is clearly apparent at this date, October the fifth, in the clean, prosperous foliage. It was not ever thus and at times in the past in my determination to conquer these fungus diseases my Roses have looked as if they had defoliated from sheer fright! The real cause, of course, was spray burning which is serious enough, I can assure you, and which is caused by poor timing and improper mixture of spray materials.

Most Rose growers are familiar with the standard components required to make Rose sprays. If they are not there are plenty of desirable proprietary preparations which, properly used, can assure the gardener of freedom from disease in his Roses. So, if you have difficulty in keeping your plants in tip-top condition I am afraid the trouble is not in the remedy but in the correct application and timing of your sprays.

I have only a glimmering knowledge of chemistry and my scientific status wouldn't get me my matriculation. Nevertheless we have to learn by practical experience anyway, no matter how great our theoretical information. For instance, mildew is theoretically supposed to be controllable with a dust. I have never found it so while the same materials in much smaller quantities will wash it off in a spray. Indeed, even a rainstorm seems to inhibit it. Blackspot will definitely be checked with a dust and for this reason even the most con-

firmed spray addict will be smart to keep a dust gun handy in case of emergency. For instance, you may have three bushes suddenly break out with blackspot infection. It would hardly be worth while to mix a whole batch of spray. Pick off all the infected leaves and in a matter of seconds you can dust the three bushes and rest easily. Furthermore, it is not good for your plants to be spraying them too frequently. Have a heart, spray them intelligently and watch your timing.

There is one thing in your favour in the matter of spray materials and that is that all fungus diseases may be kept in check by the same materials. Copper and sulphur are specifics for blackspot, mildew and rust. Consequently what will do for one may also be relied on to take care of the other. There is one thing which is not in your favour and which renders many a spraying job comparatively useless. This is that neither sulphur nor copper is soluble in water. I think that if I have one observation to make about spraying which is important it is that *hardly anyone keeps his spray material properly agitated*. This remark is applicable to the veteran grower as well as the novice although proper agitation is mentioned on every package of copper, sulphur or proprietary spray which is sold.

Actually it is quite a difficult thing to do. Lead arsenate, another essential spray material is also insoluble in water. Besides, such metallic compounds as copper sulphate and lead arsenate are comparatively heavy and sink very quickly indeed. I overcame this first by pressing my lad into service to swing the tank while I sprayed. This worked very well but is not considered a desirable pastime for the person holding the tank. Moreover, he always seemed to vanish at the critical moment, which astonished me no end. This year I devised a machine out of pieces of Meccanno and an old electric motor which rolls back and forth in a child's wagon. This invention, christened "Good-bye Bugs" by the neighbours is thoroughly effective and when the spray job is finished there is no sediment left in the bottom of the sprayer. If you will pick up a bottle of ready-mixed spray and see how little of the specific is actually in the mixture you will see that if you have sediment left in your container you have actually put only a trifling amount on the bushes. The spray should be stirred at all times for another reason. Both copper and sulphur tend to burn the leaves and if the spray is only stirred in jerks some of your bushes are getting too much and the foliage will suffer for it.

It is not necessary to spend much money for spray if you mix your own materials. It is a little difficult to find a good recipe so I will offer the following which is quite efficacious. The receipt is for Imperial gallons, not those attenuated American gallons which are merely another one of the international problems which are sent to try us. Please remember that one tablespoonful is not a tablespoonful-and-a-half-extra-for-good-measure. This will only burn your plants.

1. In a glass sealer put one tablespoonful of tri-basic copper sulphate (Tricop to you, a CIL product). If you prefer a sulphur spray rather than copper use one tablespoonful of Sulfuron instead. (Sulfuron is also a CIL product and if the Editor can't get an ad for this he's slipping!).*
2. Add one tablespoon of lead arsenate to the Tricop and mix them up.
3. Add two teaspoons of Black Leaf 40.
4. Now get a gallon of *clean* water (so you won't plug the sprayer) and from it add enough to the mixture to make a paste as if you were making cocoa.
5. Add this frightful, poisonous mixture to the water and pour it into your sprayer.
6. Now add a spreader. Various materials are used for this but I find the commercial products much the best. There is another CIL material called Spreader-sticker which is very satisfactory. Only a few drops are required and the amount you should use is printed on the can. If you use a spreader-sticker even a heavy rain will not wash away your spray. The efficiency of the spray will be greatly increased and you will have to spray less often. Don't use soap because the combination of soap and arsenic will shoot the foliage full of holes.

This is a staple spray. If you want two gallons just double the quantities. If it is kept well agitated as applied and kept on the bushes at all times you can forget about mildew and blackspot. Your troubles with chewing insects will be few and the aphids will be moderately controlled.

Timing of your spray is the next matter. I keep records (and recommend the practice) of when the plants were last sprayed. To spray every week as is often advised is quite unnecessary and, indeed, harmful. Much depends upon the weather. If you have used the spreader-sticker this material will not wash off easily even in a severe storm so there isn't much use in

*(See Advertising Section—Ed.)

repeating the application too soon. But you must watch your new leaves. Even if your plants were thoroughly sprayed and there has been no rain there is new growth, and this growth has to be protected. I have always found that it is the new growth which is most susceptible to mildew, just as it is old growth which invariably gets the blackspot. It should not be necessary to spray more than ten times in a season. Actually I don't spray more often than six and I have no blackspot in my garden, or mildew either. I haven't had for the last two years. The most difficult period is late July, August, and early September and at this time you can't be too careful. If you are going on holidays be sure that the last thing you do prior to your departure and the first thing following your return is to spray thoroughly. In the springtime it is generally considered proper to squirt spray all over the place with the idea of inhibiting future infections. I do it myself but I have become pretty careful not to do it in such a way that the June bloom is affected. Rose plants simply do not get blackspot or mildew in the spring and it seems a shame to spoil the delicacy of the beautiful spring foliage with a superabundance of spray. Give them a good drenching when they first put the little leaves out and after that restrain yourself and direct your energies to the task of catching caterpillars and destroying aphids. These are your early season enemies.

Caterpillars and the other chewers nearly all die of arsenic poisoning. Arsenic, however, has also to be used with care. Even one tablespoon to a gallon will show on the foliage and if you have to use more than that you are having a plague. Try dusting with Atox instead. Dust doesn't seem to smear like spray—which no doubt is one of the reasons that spraying is more effective. Massey dust, which is merely one part lead arsenate to nine parts of sulphur, will generally give you good control in the spring time and will not spoil the appearance of your bushes. Of course, if you really get a plague of chewers you may have to rely on an arsenic spray but if you can get along without it, so much the better. Young foliage is a great deal more tender than old foliage and more easily damaged by spray.

And now let us consider those little suckers, the aphids. If you expect to spray those creatures once a week and get rid of them, forget it. Aphids are immoral little creatures which reproduce at a most astonishing velocity. You can kill every one in your garden today and the next generation will be on the plants tomorrow. The eggs were laid, the spray didn't kill

them, and there they are! You can clean them right out till the next time, however, by spraying for three consecutive days with Black Leaf 40.

There are a few other spray variations which might be mentioned even if it's only so that you will know what to avoid. Fermate, of which a great deal has been sold, is ineffective against mildew. There is no doubt that it is effective against blackspot, but it is doubtful if it is any more so than either copper or sulphur. DDT, a fierce and heartless destroyer of many pests, will also kill the ladybugs whose progeny feast on the aphids. Nevertheless, if you are struggling with thrips, also bud-eaters, DDT added to your spray or dust will kill them. In this regard, however, I would like to mention that thrips don't like Black Leaf 40 either. It won't kill them but if you splash it around often enough it will certainly help to drive them away to your neighbour's back yard! Black Leaf 40 leaves no visible residue either. Remember, too, that in the summer and fall when you are depending on your standard spray, no bug or worm likes chewing on tri-basic-copper sulphate or sulphur and these materials, although fundamentally fungicides, give a little wider insect control than is generally attributed to them.

Look out for burning from your spray materials. I have before me a pamphlet written by Dr. Cynthia Westcott in which she says "some Roses, including a few of the Polyanthas and Hybrid Polyanthas, are allergic to copper; almost all object to sulphur on a very hot day." This is perfectly true and I write from experience. I could add that almost all Roses object to copper on a very cold day. So you see that you should use these two materials, depending on the season and the weather. I favour copper because at the most dangerous season of the year, hot mid-summer, copper is less liable to burn. Also it controls mildew, a muggy weather curse, better than sulphur. Nevertheless, the spring and fall sprays should have a sulphur base because at those times it is less liable to burn. Incidentally I point to Fashion, Vogue and Comtesse Vandal as three Roses which are not particularly tolerant of copper.

Spray material, of course, must be applied to both upper and lower surfaces of the leaves. All these troublesome pests are just as liable to be in one place as another. If your sprayer has a crooked neck you can easily shoot at the undersurface and much of the spray will fall back on top. It is easy to spray the

top of the leaf anyway—but that is exactly half the job. If the sprayer hasn't a crooked neck it should have, or you will have the crooked neck instead. Black Leaf 40 should be directed hard at the buds particularly.

In a season you can catch dozens of the most voracious little larvae merely by hand-picking them. Use your fingers also to pick the lower leaves off your bushes before they fall. Before mid-season these lower leaves will have served their purpose to the plant and they are the very ones where blackspot first appears. If a little blackspot does show on them, don't become alarmed; merely remove them and dust the plant with sulphur—and never mind whether the weather is hot or cold. Get that dust on the plant promptly. Dust will not adhere like spray so if it rains repeat the treatment and keep them dusted until you get a chance to spray the whole planting. Spraying is simply a necessary evil. It doesn't improve the appearance of the bushes, it spoils many a nice flower and no Rose that I know of seems to like it particularly. Nevertheless, an intelligent spraying programme will deliver you such a whopping package of satisfaction from your Roses that it is unlikely that you will ever overestimate its importance.

The West Coast Through Eastern Eyes

by A. A. Norton

During the winter the Norton family, comprised of wife, Wilhelmine, son, Cam, and the writer, like to discuss plans for the next summer's vacation and the suggestion which met the approval of all was a motor trip to Vancouver Island.

Enquiries were made of friends who had driven to the Pacific Coast and many varied suggestions were received but that which we preferred was to drive a new automobile to Vancouver and return by train and aeroplane.

Eventually all arrangements were completed and we accepted delivery of a new Chevrolet at Oshawa on Saturday morning, July 19th, 1952. We had hoped the hot weather would moderate but when we started our journey next day it seemed warmer than ever. This condition prevailed until we reached Portland, Oregon, there to be greeted with cooler weather.

Our route took us through western Ontario to Sarnia and central Michigan to Flint and Lansing, thence south to Coldwater, Michigan and westward through Indiana and Illinois to Moline where we crossed the Mississippi River to Davenport, Iowa.

We drove through the 600-acre campus of the University of Iowa in Iowa City and the park system of Des Moines which covers 1,400 acres. Both have fine lawns and shade trees surrounding the various buildings, and resort to overhead irrigation in the summer months.

At Council Bluffs, Iowa, we crossed the Missouri River to Omaha, Nebraska, which is one of the most beautiful cities visited en route. The land is rolling, with wide streets bordered with many varieties of shade trees.

The most important port of call was Cheyenne, Wyoming, the home of the Annual Frontier Days Rodeo, which is one of the greatest Wild West shows now held. Shortly after leaving Cheyenne we entered the foothills of the Laramie Mountain Range, and this was our first sight of snow-capped mountains. Our route now gradually ascended and after passing Rawlins, Wyoming, we found ourselves at the summit of the Continental Divide, the elevation being over 8,000 feet. Thereafter

we were descending along the old Mormon trail to Salt Lake City which we found very delightful, with wide streets and beautiful buildings. Our chief point of interest was the Municipal Rose Garden which is maintained by The Rose Society of Utah. Even in late July we found beautiful blooms of Hybrid Tea and Hybrid Polyantha Roses and a magnificent bush of High Noon, an everblooming yellow H. T. climber, which, however, we were informed, would not be hardy in Ontario. Also of interest was Temple Square where are located the Mormon Temple and Tabernacle, surrounded by gardens. Later we had a swim in Great Salt Lake where the water contains 27 percent sodium chloride. It was an unique experience as it is impossible to stay submerged but we agreed we much preferred our Ontario lakes.

Continuing through Utah and Oregon we passed through alternating stretches of irrigated lands, sparsely settled sagebrush country and desert. One overnight stop was made at Ontario, Oregon, which we found had been named by an early settler from Ontario, Canada. The drive through the Snake River Canyon in Idaho was breathtaking at times as some parts are deeper than the Grand Canyon of Colorado.

Soon we had our first glimpse of the Columbia River which we followed for nearly 200 miles to Portland, Oregon, which is famed for its Roses. Here in Washington Park we found many beautiful terraces of Roses. Although it was late July the blooms were of excellent quality and we could easily visualize what a magnificent place it must have been in June. While reluctant to leave we wished to visit Lambert Gardens, advertised as "The World's Most Beautiful Gardens" and we found this establishment to be very formal, consisting of ten different and distinct gardens with many unique specimens of floral subjects. Beautiful peacocks sauntering along the paths added to its originality.

Our next stop was Seattle where we spent two days visiting Cam's Uncle Jack whom we had not seen for 32 years! Needless to say we enjoyed Seattle thoroughly, especially Woodland Park with its Rose Gardens set between rows of stately evergreens. The Roses here surpassed any we had seen on our tour. Beds of Chief Seattle, Sutter's Gold and Gordon Eddie were outstanding but also prominent were many varieties of standard Roses.

Vancouver was our next objective and soon after our arrival we met Archie Selwood who is universally recognized as one

of Canada's best informed Rosarians. We found him continually apologizing for such a poor display but his garden was magnificent, with plants four and five feet high and blooms equal to our best in June. Mr. Selwood was an excellent host and took us on a tour of Vancouver. Highlights were visits to the gardens of Mr. Howell, Mrs. Matthews and Mrs. Faulkner. Each garden was in perfect order, with beautiful flowers, well-kept lawns and, of course, supervised by gracious hosts and hostesses. The same day we visited the nurseries of H. M. Eddie & Sons, Limited, and here again we were made very welcome and taken to the Rose fields on Lulu Island. Never have we seen such a panorama of Roses; row after row of different varieties. Gordon Eddie and Burnaby were outstanding but Mr. Eddie has several novelties ready for introduction which we predict will constitute outstanding additions to our Rose family. Mr. Eddie informed us they have started budding on *Rosa Canina* understock and Roses on that stock will be available in due course to those who prefer it.

From Vancouver we had a pleasant trip by C.P.R. Steamship through the Straits of Georgia to Victoria. On entering the harbour there one obtains a lovely picture of the Empress Hotel and the Provincial Legislative Buildings. The main streets have flower baskets hanging from each light standard which, with the many beautiful homes and gardens, is a sight to be remembered.

The famous Butchart Gardens were toured all too briefly but what we did see was very impressive. The climbing and rambling Roses were in the last stages of bloom but we could well imagine what a beautiful display they had staged a few weeks earlier.

Next we motored northward on Vancouver Island through Esquimalt and along the Malahat Drive to Nanaimo and on to Campbell River, about 200 miles north of Victoria. Here we were to spend a week, loafing and fishing. Each day one could see dozens of boats trawling for salmon which range from small Cohoe of 10 pounds to Tyee salmon weighing up to 70 pounds. Even this far north Roses are grown and bloom as late as December. An Espalier peach tree growing up the log walls of Campbell River Lodge and bearing a large crop of colourful peaches drew our attention. On our return trip to Nanaimo we drove along the shores of Cameron Lake to the Cathedral Grove near Port Alberni which has been set aside as a park so that future generations may see the forests as they

were before lumbermen had taken the best of the trees. Here are to be seen giant trees nine feet in diameter and over 200 feet high.

The trip by rail from Vancouver to Calgary through the Kicking Horse Pass, with stops at Kamloops, Revelstoke, Field, Lake Louise and Banff will long be remembered. At Calgary we boarded a T.C.A. plane and after stops at Regina, where we spent a day, Yorkton, Brandon and Winnipeg, finally found ourselves at Malton Airport on the outskirts of Toronto.

My! but it was good to be home again even if our garden needed a lot of attention, and our thoughts went back to the old song "There's No Place Like Home".

The Large-Flowered Climbers

by The Editor

While prior to the beginning of the present century there were in existence many handsome large-flowered Climbers, the vast majority of them were quite unsuitable for Canadian gardens because of winter tenderness. They comprised principally Climbing Teas, Hybrid Noisettes, Hybrid Bourbons and one or two of doubtful classification but generally included amongst the Hybrid Giganteas. These Roses are well adapted to the southern United States or the Pacific Coast areas where the winter temperature seldom falls below 25° but we have had to rely on Climbing types of less beauty but greater hardiness such as the Hybrid Wichuraianas and Hybrid Multifloras. These latter groups usually display great vigour, produce their small blooms in large clusters, have only one blooming period lasting about three weeks, and many of them are highly susceptible to mildew. We are aware, of course, that in extremely favourable and sheltered locations the famous old Tea, Gloire de Dijon, has been successfully grown here and we distinctly recall seeing a fine specimen of that variety in the garden of the late Mr. Henry Bertram of Dundas, Ontario. At the present time Mr. A. A. Norton also has a plant of Gloire de Dijon in his Toronto garden and while it has not yet attained the stature of Mr. Bertram's specimen it has survived several winters and, in Mr. Norton's good hands, may develop satisfactorily. In the Editor's garden a specimen of the old Hybrid Noisette, Mme. Alfred Carriere, has survived for twenty years although it has occasionally suffered severe winter damage. These are isolated instances, however, and it remains true that these varieties and others of the Tea and Noisette groups should be planted only by those who seek adventure and who are aware of the risks involved.

The Musk Rose, *R. Moschata*, has been used to some extent in the production of Climbing Roses, particularly by the late Rev. Joseph Pemberton in England and the late Captain Geo. C. Thomas in California. The Pemberton strain of Hybrid Musks, however, while attractive, are scarcely vigorous enough to be regarded as Climbers and for our purposes may be disregarded. The seedlings of Capt. Thomas are not reliably hardy here although their single or semi-single blooms

are extremely decorative and they do produce some autumn bloom. We have had the single yellow, Captain Thomas, in our garden for twelve years but it never attains a height of more than five feet.

After the turn of the century new Hybrid Tea varieties were introduced in ever-increasing numbers and in due course Climbing sports or mutations appeared—and, in fact, are continuing to appear. These vigorous sports vary widely in their behaviour, some of them showing extreme vigour while others are of moderate growth; some produce recurrent bloom throughout the season while others yield only one generous crop; some have proven to be surprisingly hardy whereas others are tender; some produce blooms of much higher quality than their dwarf prototypes while with others the blooms are identical with those of the dwarfs. In certain cases the climbing habit apparently is not fixed and in such cases reversions to the dwarf type are not uncommon. We have had this occur with Climbing Irish Fireflame and Climbing Chateau de Clos Vougeot.

Another group comprises Climbing Hybrid Teas and Climbing Hybrid Perpetuals which are not “sports” but seedlings produced by orthodox methods of hybridization, and exemplified by such varieties as the lovely Allen Chandler, Guinee, Chastity, Cupid, Mme. Gregoire Staechelin, Kitty Kininmonth and others. Cultural practices with respect to these are identical with those of the “sports”.

Important improvements in the quality of bloom of the Hybrid Wichuraianas has been brought about chiefly through the efforts of the late Dr. Walter Van Fleet and of Mr. Walter D. Brownell and we now have members of this group producing blooms equal in size to those of most Climbing Hybrid Teas. Included in this group are the beautiful but tender Emily Gray, Dr. W. Van Fleet, The New Dawn, Alida Lovett, Mary Wallace, Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, Elegance, Golden Glow, Glendale, Golden Pyramid, Frederick S. Peck, Copper Glow, Albertine and Crimson Conquest. While the ancestral background of these varieties has not been disclosed it is suspected that Hybrid Teas have been used in an effort to improve quality and, if so, this objective has been achieved—at the expense of hardiness in some cases. With the exception of The New Dawn they have only one blooming period but the single crop is usually a very generous one! Allied to this class is the Hybrid Laevigata, Silver Moon—supremely beautiful

but embarrassing in its vigour, uncertain in its blooming habit and rather tender. It is a Rose for the skilled connoisseur and adventurer.

Midway between the small cluster-flowered *Wichuraianas* and the preceding group are varieties, principally *Wichuraiana* in breeding, which produce moderate sized blooms in smaller clusters such as *Paul's Scarlet Climber*, *Royal Scarlet*, *Dr. Huey*, *Thelma*, *Francois Juranville* and *Chaplin's Pink Climber*. These are all reasonably hardy with the exception of *Francois Juranville* which should receive protection.

Small groups make up the remainder of the Large-Flowered Climbers. These are the *Hybrid Noisette*, *Paul's Lemon Pillar*, the *Hybrid Bourbons*, *Zephyrine Drouphin* and its shell-pink sport, *Kathleen Harrop*, and the late *M. H. Horvath's Hybrid Setigeras*, *Doubloons*, *Jean Lafitte* and others.

Amongst the Climbing Hybrid Teas, both sports and seedlings, we have found the following to be very satisfactory although it must be admitted that in severe winters immature wood will be damaged or destroyed: *Climbing Mme. Edouard Herriot*, *Allen Chandler*, *Climbing Etoile de Hollande*, *Guinee*, *Cupid* and *Climbing Los Angeles*. Others which we have not grown but which are highly recommended by competent authorities are *Climbing Picture*, *Climbing Mme. Abel Chatenay*, *Climbing Christine*, *Climbing Mrs. Sam McGredy*, *Climbing Shot Silk*, *Climbing Richmond* and *Climbing Show Girl*. We have found *Climbing Ophelia*, *Madame Butterfly* and *Lady Sylvia* definitely tender. A climbing sport of *Crimson Glory* has now appeared but it is said to be of only moderate vigour and not reliably recurrent in its blooming habit.

All Climbers and Ramblers develop more extensive root systems, with deeper soil penetration, than do the dwarf types and with this circumstance in mind it is advisable to provide a wider and deeper root-run for them prior to planting. The soil should be dug to a depth of three feet and over an area of at least four feet by three, with inverted sods, compost or well-decayed manure, bone meal and hardwood ashes thoroughly mixed with the soil in the lower eighteen inches. It is assumed, of course, that natural drainage is adequate but if this should not be the case artificial drainage should be provided.

The pruning of newly-planted Climbers with the exception of Climbing "sports" of Hybrid Teas should be down to about

four eyes from the point of union but the "sports" should be pruned less severely because of the possibility of reversion to type. Established plants of most Large-Flowered Climbers should be pruned in April and the operation should consist of removal of all dead or damaged wood and the shortening of laterals to about four eyes from the main cane. Most varieties bloom on laterals sent out from long canes originating at or near the ground level but a notable exception is Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James which blooms on sub-laterals. This means that no bloom on this Rose will be obtained until the third year after planting and we think it possible that much of the dissatisfaction which we have heard expressed with this Rose is due to lack of understanding of its habit. With this variety it is preferable to avoid shortening the laterals in its second year unless it is obvious that they are dead or severely injured. For best results Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James requires a position in full sun and with the canes well spread in a semi-horizontal position. We regard it as definitely the best yellow Climber although it will sulk if conditions do not meet its requirements.

In our own garden, which is somewhat sheltered from winds, we do not apply winter protection to our Climbers but in more exposed locations some form of protection, no doubt, is necessary. Since the canes of Large-Flowered Climbers normally are too stout and rigid to permit placing them in a recumbent position on the ground without splitting the bark we suggest bending them as low as may be done with safety, tying them to supports at that level and placing evergreen boughs around them after mounding up the canes with soil to a height of a foot or more. Christmas trees, which ordinarily may be obtained cheaply or without cost on 26th December, are used if suitable material is not otherwise obtainable. Evergreens will attract and retain snow and will screen the canes against the direct rays of the sun in March, thereby discouraging premature sap activity. Even if well protected some varieties will suffer winter injury but these Climbing types are so superior to the older cluster-flowered Ramblers that a little extra attention is warranted.

The following varieties which are inclined to be tender should be given preferred locations where such are available: Paul's Lemon Pillar, Emily Gray, Kitty Kininmonth, Cupid, Golden Glow and Silver Moon.

Roses in the Laurentians

by Mrs. J. J. Gallagher

With so much publicity being given to the snow-covered Laurentian hills, their marvelous skiing facilities and other sports over a long, cold winter, it is not surprising that this north country should be known far and wide as a popular winter resort area. But more and more every year its summer beauty is being recognized. So, nowadays, one does not quite so frequently meet with incredulity when talk veers to rose gardens in this "far north". For such a long time people doubted roses could be grown where frost comes early in October, and where late May snow lingers under the big trees. A rose garden, indeed—where so often the west wind blows from dawn to sunset and the north wind whistles through the pines all night; and winter temperatures reach 40 below and the average thermometer reading may be between 10 and 20 below!

But roses DO grow and there are charming gardens in scores of small villages and summer homes nestling beside sparkling lakes. Their success, of course, depends upon the knowledge, care and enthusiasm of the individual gardener. My own gardens at "Glengariff", in St. Gabriel de Brandon, are seventy miles from Montreal and in a more northerly district than widely known St. Agathe. We started sixteen years ago with three Hybrid Perpetuals, Frau Karl Druschki, Mrs. John Laing and Hugh Dickson.

The Glengariff terrain is on a hill that slopes toward a large lake, having a fall of about 100 feet on its length. There were, at that time, fortunately, three recently prepared holes in the rock garden near the bottom of the lot, which is one of some three acres. There was a hedge of cedars in the background and a lovely tall pine nearby. Here our first roses were planted and literally left to nature. Surprisingly, they grew, even giving a few small blooms in the first summer. We were delighted. Autumn came but the roses had no more care or protection than we gave our perennials, which, in the north country, is practically nil. But the cedars threw their protective branches more closely about our roses and the majestic pine looked down as if sighing over our ignorance—and one's ignorance at this stage can be colossal! It seems strange now, when we give our roses so much protection, that these three came through that first winter unscathed. We read a lot about roses that year and

came to the realization that these plants were in a very poor location.

At that time Glengariff boasted innumerable beautiful, tall wide-spreading spruce trees whose long shadows furnished delightful cool spots for long, hot days; so it was not easy to find places for the roses where the warm rays of the sun might linger on them even for a few hours each day. And it must be emphasized that a lot of sun is required for successful rose growing in the north country. I do not know what was the understock of the three Perpetuals with which we started; but year after year they were moved to better and still better locations. Eventually, about the fifth year, they reached a haven alongside a low stone wall bordering the property, where they seemed to find a happy home at last. Frau Karl Druschki was beautiful beyond words that year, giving huge blooms of dazzling, pure white. Unfortunately, passersby on the public highway thought so, too. They could not resist temptation and they mauled the bush unmercifully, so we were obliged to move it once more and that was just once too often and it died out. We were sorry, indeed, to see it go.

Mrs. John Laing never created any answering enthusiasm on our part. The bush was straggly and the blooms a tired pink. Hugh Dickson's nice red blooms hung heavily on fragile stems on an uninteresting bush. All in all, the three plants were remarkable for their endurance.

Other roses were beginning to find a place in the garden—Crimson Glory, Eclipse, Hector Deane, Killarney. A little more knowledge was being acquired as we went along. The new roses bloomed sparingly, but the flowers were exquisite beyond description in the vivid intensity of their colourings, a notable characteristic of northern grown roses benefitting from long sunny days and cool nights. There was one, I always remember, a Killarney, picked early one September morning, "the dew like tears around its heart", while over the radio in the house nearby we heard Hitler in far off Germany haranguing the mob. These also were remarkable roses. I still have one of the Crimson Glory and one of the Hector Deane. Hector Deane, in this garden, grows six to seven feet tall and its perfume spreads over the whole neighborhood.

We were told the Perpetuals were proper roses for our climate, which our experience with that first Frau Karl seemed to confirm, so we put in a bed of twelve Frau Karl. The canes grew long and lusty; many we pegged down, so that blooms

came out along the lateral shoots. There was always a good but uninteresting blooming. Each year, no matter what protection was provided, some bushes faded out and 1952 saw the last of this bed. We refuse to believe that Perpetuals, as a group, really feel at home in our part of the north country. There is, however, one Hybrid Perpetual that has been in our garden for years. It is apparently indestructible, but, in my opinion, is one of the homeliest roses in the garden. It is Dr. Nicolas' Polar Bear. It requires no protection and may grow to ten feet in a summer if permitted. It has any number of flabby, chunky, white blooms of pleasant wild rose fragrance. One does not have the heart to curb its carefree existence.

The exquisite beauty of the much beflowered climbers and pillars creates a yearning in the heart of the northern rose grower. Year after year he feels he must have some of this beauty. But, if he tries them, it is always the same story—no blooms! He soon recognizes that most of the blooms must come on the preceding year's growth, and in northern gardens he cannot bring the plants through the first winter. We do have the lovely New Dawn, with its blush pink roses, its glossy, clean foliage, and, above all, its recurrent bloom. It stands any amount of cold if laid down and entirely covered with a couple of feet of earth. We also have the Hybrid Rugosa Max Graf, whose dark green foliage is studded with lovely, large, pink single blossoms which bloom for a long period in July. This rose grows close to the ground. It takes little time for the long canes to cover any unsightly spot, and it is very attractive seen over a stone wall.

As the years passed the West Wind took its toll of many of the beautiful old spruce trees on the property. Then lawns were made and the roses literally begged for a place in the open, sunny space thus provided. Again I emphasize that proper location is a vital factor in rose growing in the northern country. May I quote old Dean Hole, who sums it up so adequately and quaintly: "The Rosarium must be both exposed and sheltered, a place of both sunshine and shade. The centre must be clear and open; around it the protecting screen. It must be a fold wherein the sun shines warmly on the sheep and the wind is tempered to the shorn lamb, a haven in which the soft breeze flutters the sail but over which the tempest roars, and against whose piers the billow hurls itself in vain."

At Glengariff our rose gardens enjoy just such positions. They lie at the top of the long hill. On three sides there are

wide-spreading hemlocks, far enough away so their roots cannot spread into the gardens. On the fourth side is a small grove of maple saplings through which the "soft breeze may flutter" but against which the "billow hurls itself in vain".

And now you might be interested in knowing just what roses we grow. With the exceptions noted, we have most varieties found in a garden with 300 to 400 roses. There is Picture, its lovely pink ever-smiling. She knows herself to be a valued unit in our garden. McGredy's Yellow flaunts her beautiful warm shade of yellow, but lemon-coloured Sir Henry Segrave contributes his own sweet perfume. McGredy's Ivory is all the more striking because of the deep crimson of Ena Harkness beside her. Mrs. H. M. Eddie, and the gorgeous Gordon Eddie, whisper together about Vancouver, and the Pink Princess thinks it's time to try some more sub-zero Brownell roses. Tall President Herbert Hoover vies with Hector Deane in reaching for the sky and robust Peace looks down on delicate Michele Meilland, wondering how any rose so deliciously different can be related to her.

The Hybrid Polyantha Roses grow exceptionally well in the north. Along the tennis court fence there is a bed which has been there for ten years with a minimum of winter loss. These are mostly Poulsens and Priors. There is stately Anne Poulsen, whose lovely carmine blooms may measure five inches across, and Karen and Kirsten, whose large trusses of bright, red blooms mingle with the rose pink of Else. The tall Betty Prior has many single carmine flowers which open to a starry pink. Donald Prior rivals Crimson Glory in its semi-double crimson blooms of velvety texture. The Hybrid Tea, Dainty Bess, shows off happily in this bed. There is another bed of Polyanthas where Goldilocks, Frensham, Pink Bountiful, Pinocchio, Fashion and many other old and new Polyanthas mingle in close proximity. This is an extravagantly beautiful bed in July. Seen from a distance it brings to mind a window in a medieval cathedral, all its myriad gaily coloured glass pieces having their counterpart in these multi-coloured roses stirred by a gentle zephyr against a background of deepest green.

The Hybrid Polyanthas, of course, are quite a hardy type of rose, but here they require protection. We hill up lightly with the loose soil about them and throw a shovel of manure in depressions. Then "brought-in" soil is used to wintercover the entire bed one foot above normal surface. This has proved adequate over many seasons.

We might go on naming favorites, each one of which would strike a responsive chord in some reader's mind. Adding it all up, the answer is that you can have more than average success with roses in those moderately northern localities where summer days are hot and nights are cool. Roses seem to like such a weather formula just as do we humans who trek from crowded city to open country year after year.

And what about mildew and blackspot? Comes a storm cloud indicating rain? Then a dash is made to the tool shed where the dust gun is ever ready for this emergency. The gardener dons mask and smock, takes the gun and does a good dusting job before the storm. Dawn has hardly turned into morning before that same gardener is back in the garden to make sure that the rain was heavy enough to wash all the dust off the leaves. To her this is a serious matter, because dust (ANY mixture) causes more damage to the leaves in a hot summer than does blackspot. A good spray with the hose will eradicate all traces of dust if the rain has not already done so. This procedure is recommended only for such northern gardens as ours, please.

Practically every night, from June to October, there is a heavy dew. It drops gently on the leaves, cleansing them, while on the opening blooms it lays a kiss or two. But, notwithstanding, we have no mildew! It may be the wood ashes thrown sparingly on the rose beds several times in the season to prevent it. Blackspot is very rare and the answer, maybe, is clean culture! Late autumn sees every bush defoliated, with not a single leaf left fallen on the ground! All summer long any suspicious leaf is picked and BURNED, the soft dust mulch kept hoed and clean. There being no blackspot is a great blessing to the northern gardener and should encourage more rose growing in northern latitudes.

Each season has its own appeal in the north country. In the autumn this beauty is really spectacular. It is then that the sun caresses the mountain ash, depositing its golden colour on the foliage. The maples, in brilliant scarlet and rust vividly splash the deep green of the firs. Some of this glory spills over into the rose gardens. Their beauty is reflected in the sheen of new rose foliage—the deep, rich red in the new leaves of Mrs. Sam McGredy; the olive green, pressed-over-old-gold on the leaves of Peace; the mahogany red with dark green undertone of gorgeous Gordon Eddie and so on in infinite variety through all the gardens. The roses at this time are breath-taking in the

intensity of their colourings. An originator, passing through a northern garden, would feel here, indeed, was his rose at perfection—colour as he dreamed it, yet rarely seen in any garden other than his own.

It is the Ophelia group that is really outstanding at this time of year. Lady Sylvia, always a good pink, becomes suffused with a deeper flush and one is completely lost in admiration of this rose. As for Madame Butterfly and pale Ophelia herself, their lovely shaped blooms are suddenly the warmest of pink. Ena Harkness, Red Ensign and Crimson Glory don a more accentuated red with an added velvety touch, if that be possible! McGredy's Yellow adds a bit of the sun to its buttercup yellow. Its open blooms are surrounded by bronzy foliage creating a colour composition that lingers long in one's memory. Golden Melody, ordinarily buff coloured, takes on a truly yellow shade and with its carmine tinted edges almost rivals the incomparable Peace, which, at this season, would convert even its most skeptical critic.

It is the grand finale in the rose garden! One views all of this splendor with awesome delight and the yearning hope that all the lovely bushes will be back again next year to provide another heart-warming show.

Of course, we lose some bushes every year. An unperceived mole run sometimes results in roots cuts off from the bush. A large stone upheaved by frost, but still underground, may create a vacuum that harbors melting snow or heavy spring rains. There may be a bush that was but mediocre when first received from the nursery. It yields a season of bloom and then it is finished. It is difficult to ascribe a specific reason for failure of a bush that makes no comeback after the first season or even later. The logical minded outsider often reasons that there is but one answer: the bush was planted in the north country. It dies out in the winter; therefore it was winter-killed! But he overlooks all the loving care that goes into the growing of that particular rose and that love, which every rosarian will understand, so often is the intangible that works miracles in the successful rose garden.

Northern gardens and Old Fashioned Roses belong together. Generally, there is plenty of room for the Old Roses to sucker and grow until the very exuberance of their growth must be curbed. They herald the beginning of the rose season with the Scotch Briar, Spinosissima Altaica, whose multitude of creamy single roses almost smother the dainty feathery foliage. From

then on, one by one, the Old Roses make their appearance, mixing in lovely confusion with the wild roses and scenting the air as our old friend Dean Hole expresses it:

*"The weary woman stays her task
That perfume to inhale;
The pale faced children pause to ask
What breath is on the gale.*

*And none that breathe that sweetened air,
But have a gentler thought;
A gleam of something good and fair
Across the spirit brought."*

Jumping to Conclusions

by Archie Selwood

Some forty or more years ago The Royal Vancouver Yacht Club was having trouble with the chimney of the large fireplace in the lounge of the club house, located on the foreshore of Stanley Park, overlooking Vancouver Harbour. In spite of structural alterations to the chimney, made under the supervision of alleged experts, it persisted periodically in filling the lounge with smoke.

Across the road surrounding the Park was a fenced paddock in which a small herd of buffaloes was enclosed. It was noticed that whenever the buffaloes came down to the fence and gazed with what seemed to be baleful eyes across the road at the club house the chimney invariably acted up. Had the members been Rose experts instead of yachtsmen they undoubtedly would have sprayed the buffaloes with nicotine sulphate or poisoned them with arsenate of lead in the belief that by so doing they would eliminate the smoke nuisance, but being yachtsmen they realized that the same blustery wind which caused the buffaloes to come down to the fence and face the storm, as is their habit, also was responsible for the down draft in the chimney which caused the smoke nuisance. A fancy pot on top of the chimney soon remedied matters.

Thousands of perfectly good Rose plants are discarded yearly because of their failure to show the vigour which we demand of our plants in these times when the failure is really on the part of the gardener in not diagnosing the trouble correctly. When an apparently good Rose plant fails to do well after the first year, having received good treatment on which other plants thrive, it should be moved to a favourable location in the garden and be replanted in clean soil well fortified with compost. Clean deep soil with decayed grass clippings dug in liberally and well dusted throughout with bone-meal will bring the underpar plant back to full vigour much more quickly and surely than will soil heavily charged with barnyard manure.

I will venture out on a limb and aver that reasonably good soil with plenty of decayed grass clippings worked in and a sack of a good complete fertilizer to be used in moderation at regular intervals will produce Rose plants with canes, stems, foliage and blooms fully equal to those produced with any

other diet. The decayed grass clippings seem to be very much to the liking of earth worms and soil micro-organisms, the first assisting in the decomposition of organic matter by aerating the soil and mixing its constituents and the soil micro-organisms working on the humus to release carbon dioxide, ammonia and nitrates which the plants must have if they are to live.

When a plant has been moved because of failure to thrive, notwithstanding that other plants of the same variety in the same bed did well, it is imperative that soil surrounding the spot from which the plant has been moved be replaced with clean soil. The fact that an apparently good plant failed to thrive in the old soil would suggest the possibility or even probability that the old soil had in some way become contaminated. When a bed is being made in the soil surrounding a newly built home it is quite possible for a little tar, paint or other material harmful to plant life to be dug in unnoticed. In fact it is remarkable that this does not happen more often when one considers the amount of rubbish left on the ground by the average builder.

Trial and error will eventually point the way to success but many of the errors could be eliminated if we would stop jumping to conclusions, confusing the cause with the effect. It is too easy to say that deterioration of a plant is caused by some fault in the plant itself when actually the deterioration is the effect of some outside cause, often obscure, but sometimes easily ascertainable.

This jumping to conclusions can be very misleading. During 1952 several of our Vancouver Rose Society members tried foliage feeding with fish emulsion, while others applied the emulsion to the soil. When their plants showed unusual vigour they naturally gave the emulsion credit for the good results but 1952 was the best year for Roses we have ever had and those of us who stuck to the usual feeding methods had extraordinary growth too and so will have to wait another year to form a definite opinion as to the respective merits of the methods of feeding.

It is unwise to jump to conclusions as to the superiority of one variety over another in a one or two-year test. To illustrate, let me go back to our yacht club where I owned a very fast racing sloop. I had two chief rivals and we three were in a special class, being much faster than the remainder of the fleet. My boat was particularly fast in light breezes, another

was good in light to moderate breezes while the third was best in medium to heavy weather, so the deciding factor in our races was generally the weather. And so it is with Roses. Last year, with our long dry spell, "Rex Anderson" was magnificent while a year or two ago I remember beating the drums for "Rouge Mallerin" and "William Orr" which revelled in a very rainy season, as most reds do. I consider that "Rex Anderson" is one of the finest exhibition Roses in existence but, like most whites, it does not like too much rain, so there are times when weather conditions give varieties like the two mentioned above, which are not quite in the ultra select group of exhibition varieties, a chance to come into their own.

It is wise to take the possibility of unfavourable weather at show time into consideration. Fortunately there are some excellent exhibition varieties which stand wet weather fairly well and even the varieties which in dry weather would be a little on the thin side, lacking petalage, have surprising substance during the cool, damp period and being often streamlined and very attractive are decidedly welcome to the exhibitor when members of his first team of full petalled exhibition varieties refuse to open in the wet weather. My apologies for presuming to suggest that there might be rain in June in Ontario—jumping to conclusions again!

No amount of grooming and care can make a good Rose bloom out of a poor one, but a fine Rose bloom, a potential winner if protected from late attacks of pests, damage from thorns or other causes prior to and during staging of the bloom at a show, can easily be ruined by carelessness. A torn petal or delay in getting a bloom into water promptly can nullify a season's careful pruning, disbudding, spraying and feeding.

Judges make awards on the condition of a bloom at the time of judging, not on what it might have been if properly handled. Anyone thinking otherwise is jumping to conclusions.

Rose Chafers

by "Sandy Loamer"

*Would some pow'r the giftie gie us
Of a bug like big Antaeus
Who 'd by eating chafers free us
Ere the roses bloom.*

If you are gardening in sandy loam too, we should like to be able to tell you how to quickly eliminate this voracious pest. But alas, we have to admit at the out-set that there is no known method of control that is a hundred percent effective. The best that can be done, until some new discovery is made, is to resort to one or more temporary expedients that reduce, but do not eliminate, the rose chafers.

Their life history is interesting: Any time during the three or four weeks that they are getting in their dastardly work, Mama Chafer lays her eggs. Apparently the process of breeding goes on while they are munching rose petals. She burrows down into sandy soil (never in clay) to a depth of three to six inches and deposits the eggs that will bring forth next year's troubles for the rose grower. In from two to three weeks the eggs hatch out into grey-white grubs with yellowish heads and six legs. We are told that there may be from a hundred to a thousand grubs per square yard. Mama Chafer is prolific; she packs them in. Those grubs, or larvae, feed on the roots of grasses, weeds, and probably wild flowers, until the approach of winter when they dig down to possibly eighteen inches below the ground level. By that time they are fully grown, although still in the grub stage.

In the spring they come up to feed on grass roots again and, early in May, begin the change-over from larva to pupa. This transformation requires about two weeks. The next step is from pupa to adult and takes about three weeks, after which they emerge as adults. Then the rose grower's troubles really begin. This is about the middle of June in the area where the writer's garden is situated. They fly in from the surrounding countryside; a low, zig-zagging, awkward flight; But Mama Chafer gets around. They go for the open blooms and any buds that show colour. The lighter shades; whites, pinks, yellows and blends attract them most, particularly if fragrant.

Some authorities say that their adult life span is three weeks, but out our way it is a night-mare-ish month. During that time Mama Chafer deposits her eggs and the life cycle begins again. The adults die after that brief but destructive season, but not before Mama does her prolific worst.

Some authorities say that dusting with five percent DDT POWDER will kill them. We found only the three percent variety on the market here, and it did very little good.

Some say to spray with fifty percent DDT concentrate, dissolved at the rate of five teaspoonfulls to the gallon of water. It killed them all right, by the million; but other millions flew in to replace them. DDT is only a temporary expedient. Poison sprays have the same result; hand-picking into a can of coal oil—ditto.

These measures fail because you cannot be on hand night and day to race them to each newly-opened bloom, and there is no known way to get spray material into a rose before it opens. You may make a thorough clean-up in the evening, leaving not a chafer in sight; yet in the morning the first bud to show colour will be riddled by a hungry horde of beetles. Mama Chafer doesn't worry about girth control!

We are going to try cheesecloth next summer, as recommended by several good authorities. They say to put it up like fences along the sides and ends of the rose beds, but not over the top. If it is placed higher than the highest bud, the chafers will not fly over it. Hung slightly above the ground level, the chafers are not supposed to crawl under it. (We are dubious about trusting them that far.) For a small planting this might be effective. We'll know by next July.

There are at least seven grades of cheesecloth on the market. Of the samples examined, it seemed that the three lightest grades were too loosely woven, and might allow some hungry chafers to squeeze through it. We would choose No. 50 with a 28 x 24 mesh for a trial.

Chafers dine on the blossoms and fruits of other plants too. They go for peonies, grape blossoms and newly-set grapes. They eat holes in apples, peaches and sweet cherries. Mama Chafer has a sweet tooth.

We are told that to eliminate the chafers we must either:

1. Cultivate all sandy soil in the neighborhood. Unfortunately for the writer, there are fifty acres of pasture land across the road from his garden, and they are owned by a man who raises good beefsteaks and doesn't bother about roses.

2. Plant all sand lots with one of the clovers. Mama Chafer is cold to clover.
3. Reforest all waste land in the neighborhood. In seven or eight years the saplings will be big enough to shade the ground and the chafers will not breed in it. Mama Chafer is a sun-loving little creature.

Such projects call for community action which might be successfully organized in districts where the owners of land want to grow roses instead of steaks.

The stupid thing about all this is that the writer keeps on trying to grow roses; letting the chafers have the cream of the crop; missing any chance of exhibiting at the Great Rose Show in June; content with what blooms he gets from midsummer until frost. He even retains some lovely old roses that give but once a year—when the chafers are at their worst.

The Municipal Rose Garden as a Missionary

"There is inspiration and comfort in a rose."

—L. H. Bailey.

by Emerson Mitchell

This is an account of how an entire city block in downtown Windsor became, during the greater part of the year, an attractive rose garden that has drawn international commendation.

It is presently known as the "Coronation Rose Garden," because it reached its maximum proportions in the last coronation year—1937. The impetus given rose-growing in other sections of the city cannot be accurately measured, but as an example, dealers here say that sales of rose plants have multiplied ten times. I offer this, not as an incentive only to those interested in roses commercially, but, more important, as an indication of what may be done by those prepared to spend some time and money beautifying public and industrial properties.

There are many firms in Windsor today who have planted several hundred roses in prominent places in or about their plants—where they can be seen at all times by the public and where they have enhanced and beautified their properties, giving pleasure to countless thousands of visitors and winning new friends for rose-growing.

Like many readers of the "Year Book," I received my first training while quite young. It was training of a sort which comes to one instinctively, perhaps, and not because of any special gifts. As a youngster I well remember our fine garden at home, generously planted with a varied assortment of flowers of many kinds.

It was alleged that my mother was gifted with "a green thumb," a term which has come to mean the ability for successfully co-operating with Mother Nature.

I learned somewhat later in life that it requires a great deal more than this mythical "green thumb" to grow good flowers. There must be first a true love of flowers, considerable planning, some knowledge of growing and a generous amount of perspiration and perseverance. "Puttering around a bit," some have lightly stated it.

During my early teens there was a gentleman in our town who had a beautiful red rose growing on his lawn. It was an era when roses hereabouts were not plentiful and this grand specimen attracted my attention. I visited this rose often while it was in bloom and stood before it in awe and admiration, hoping some day I would have, for my very own, something to compare with it. I believe now it must have been Hugh Dickson, General Jacqueminot or some other of those fine old Hybrid Perpetuals.

Later, during a tour of Europe in 1915-1919, I never lost the opportunity of visiting the beautiful gardens over there—Kew, Hampton Court, Princess Street—and several in the Paris area. Our home rose garden of the future was again visualized during those visits, but it was not until 1922, when we acquired our little home, that our plans began to take shape.

Almost immediately we got possession we planted several Hybrid Teas and Climbers, having obtained them at the "5 and 10" of happy memory. (I wonder often how many got their start from these often humbly regarded plants.) Those labelled "American Beauty" turned out fortunately to be Paul's Scarlet. Believe me, those roses received fullest attention. The following year when a rose show was held in this area, a few exhibits were entered and after receiving several awards, we were really enthused.

We became members of Rose Societies and after receiving catalogues, we began ordering direct from growers in Canada, Britain and the United States. This proved much more satisfactory than the old "5 and 10" method as they were labelled correctly and were of superior quality. I still have, however, some of the original Paul's Scarlet and for sentimental reasons, would never dispense with them.

Those same Paul's Scarlet—now 30 years young—have won for me many awards in the climbing class. Since then we have grown, exhibited and officiated on specimen blooms.

During the years following 1929, when the world received a hammer blow, economically speaking, there was not much interest shown in the improvement, much less the beautification, of municipal and private property. The condition was general, but more particularly noticeable in Windsor where we were—and still are—largely dependent upon the automotive industry.

During this period many nurseries had difficulty disposing of their stocks and Rose Societies were losing members and

were being forced to curtail activities. It was in these same years that we thought it wise to stress, even more than we ever had before, the importance of beautification. How many, in those troubled days, must have gained strength and courage as well as untold satisfaction, in the existence of their rose gardens! Truly, the Creator works His wonders in many ways.

Downtown in Windsor there was a portion of city property 500 feet in length and 6 feet wide which lay parallel with the sidewalk of our main thoroughfare—Ouellette Avenue. It fronted the property of the Detroit-Windsor Tunnel from which many thousands of visitors gain their first impressions of our city as they come in their cars from the tunnel exits—in fact it is here many of them gain their first impressions of Canada as a whole.

Advocating civic beautification, we gave this site a great deal of study. Eventually in 1936, we consulted the late W. F. Herman, founder and until his death in 1938 publisher, of The Windsor Daily Star. We stated our proposal to have a 6-foot fence of steel erected as a backdrop for this piece of weed-covered land to act as support for climbing roses, 200 of them; and to plant 1,000 Hybrid Tea Roses in blocks of 20. The cost of fence and roses was to be borne by public subscription. The labor for maintenance of the garden to be forthcoming from those receiving social service benefits—by that time a very large number—employable persons who simply could not find work.

Mr. Herman wholeheartedly approved the project and made the first cash donation—\$50. He assured us of every support from the newspaper. This promise was faithfully and enthusiastically kept. Resultant publicity was invaluable, not only in this project, but in others which have followed. Approval was then requested and received from City Council, Chamber of Commerce and Retail Merchants Associations. We were on our way!

A committee of the Windsor Police Department was then formed to solicit funds for the undertaking. We were amazed at the wonderful response to our appeal. Donations came from industry, merchants and the general public. Subscriptions were sent in from Detroit and from individuals in other points in Canada who had heard of the project. The steel link fence was erected, ground prepared, roses ordered and the garden planned. There were sufficient funds left to order six beautiful ornamental trees for the lawn at Police Headquarters—three

Japanese Cherries, and three Flowering Crabs. These trees today, after fifteen years, are the admiration of all who see them.

Needless to say, it required considerable of our time supervising erection of the fence, preparation of the soil, ordering roses. Planting was done very capably by two veteran members of the City Parks Department who were personally interested and are now retired on pension. After planting, we were on our own—all labor for maintenance being supplied from the Social Service Department.

While most of these men had no former experience in gardening, particularly roses, they were eager to learn and to do a good job in filling their responsibilities. This they did. Several, now well established as steady workers again, told me how working on the garden helped their morale at a time when things were pretty black for many of our people. When war came and every available employable man was re-hired by our great plants to meet the demands of war, these men left us with a job well done. They re-visited the garden often.

After these men left it wasn't long until only unemployables were still on the Social Service rolls. We were then faced with the problem of raising funds with which to pay for labor on the garden. This burden became too great and the Windsor Junior Chamber of Commerce volunteered to take over the job. They undertook to raise the money and maintain the garden. My services were sought in an advisory capacity.

They raised money, purchased a lot of shovels, rakes and hoes and would come down to the garden in force a couple of evenings a week decked out in overalls. The press photographers were always on hand on such occasions. It wasn't long until it became quite obvious they didn't wish any supervision; they had become accomplished gardeners. It grieved me to stand aside and see the garden gradually deteriorate. After a year they gave up and the project has since been under supervision of the Parks Department.

While the Coronation Rose Garden was making good progress, there were other sadly neglected areas—small lots mostly—in downtown sections. Right in the middle of the business district there would be a small vacant lot permitted to grow in weeds, without any attempt made to beautify it. After checking with the owners for permission, we sought the aid of local industry in getting help to beautify such lots. We had no difficulty getting sponsors. They paid for bulbs, plants,

seats, trellises, flagstone walks. Maintenance labor again being available through the Social Service office and these smaller lots turned out to be beautiful picture gardens, a credit to their sponsors and to the city generally. There were five of these. We picked one man to take the responsibility for making a good showing on each garden. This worked well. Each vied with the other to make the best possible display. Many of these once happy little beauty spots, now are the sites of modern business buildings. The cost of maintaining them as vacant lots is but a memory to the sponsors. They served well.

To quote once again the author of the lines at the beginning of this article, the late Dr. L. M. Bailey: "When troubles convulse the world, there is inspiration and comfort in a rose."

In the past few years numerous local industries as well as the Windsor Utilities Commission and cemetery operators in the district have been persuaded to plant roses by tactful suggestion here and there on our part. We found such persons most responsive once they were told how to go about it. Many, many climbers have been planted; several hundred in some locations, also Hybrid Teas and Hybrid Polyanthas in panels of 50 each of one variety. We select and order the roses, direct the preparation of the beds and make periodical visits with the gardener in charge, offering suggestions on pruning, fertilizing, spraying and mulching.

Here is what the general plan is: in nearly every industry one will meet at least one individual interested in beautification. Start talking roses. We talk roses to someone every day. When you have convinced them of the value of beautifying their property then the problem of care arises. If that person in management is truly enthusiastic and you have a gardener (preferably with European experience, in my judgment) your troubles are not great.

Presently we have over a dozen such projects in progress and enquiries for several more. Not being as "chipper" as we once were we actually have more to supervise than we can conveniently handle; due in part also to increasing responsibilities of our own work as a police officer.

There remains the challenge of the Coronation Rose Garden. Established to commemorate another coronation, it remains a job of sizeable proportions. This being a Coronation year of tremendous import throughout all Canada and roses being almost unprocurable from Britain because of increased mass plantings in that country, it would seem that this should be an

incentive for Canadian Rosarians to stimulate some interest in the planting of greatly increased numbers of roses in their municipalities.

One cannot be a missionary without a mission and our mission, we believe, is acquainting more people with the beauty and richness that can be added to their lives and their communities by the planting of roses.



Section of Coronation Rose Garden, Windsor, Ont.

Bud Form

by "Dogrose"

In the course of the past half century we have witnessed tremendous development in garden Roses and much has been written regarding the extension in the range of colour, the increase in capacity for bloom production, and the improvement in the form of blooms. Little attention appears to have been paid, however, to another important feature, viz. the great transformation which has occurred in bud form.

It is true that the buds of some of the old Teas were characterized by grace and refinement but, aside from Lady Hillingdon and Mrs. Herbert Stevens, the Teas are not grown to any extent in our climate and, therefore, may be disregarded in this discussion. Prior to 1900 the number of Hybrid Tea varieties in commerce was quite limited, the most noteworthy varieties being Lady Mary Fitzwilliam, Mme Caroline Testout and Mme Abel Chatenay. The first of these three, unfortunately, has disappeared from the scene but the second two are still available although not generally listed. The buds of Mme Caroline Testout are not especially attractive but those of Mme Abel Chatenay show to a limited degree the pointed form which we now recognize as a highly desirable characteristic.

As the popularity of the Hybrid Perpetuals and the purely exhibition type Hybrid Teas waned, chiefly because of absence of bloom after June, the trend toward the more informal, colourful, decorative type of Hybrid Teas advanced rapidly and, generally speaking, these are the types which produce the delightful, slender, graceful buds of irresistible charm which are so conspicuous in our Rose gardens today. Not by any means all of the varieties producing such buds are deficient in petallage, however. It would be difficult to improve on the bud form of certain varieties which are occasionally of exhibition quality such as Mme. Joseph Perraud, Sir Henry Segrave, Charlotte Armstrong, Ethel Somerset, Comtesse Vandal, Golden Melody and Michele Meilland. Other somewhat thinner varieties which display immaculate bud form are Eclipse, Soeur Therese, Emma Wright, Lal, Sonata, Clarice Goodacre, Feu Joseph Looymans, Joanna Hill, Madge Whipp, Hebe, President Macia, Mme. Cochet-Cochet, Sutter's Gold and Virgo. These varieties we consider to be worth growing purely for the beauty of their buds and in that stage

they are ideal for small table arrangements or for boutonnières. In passing it might be well to refer particularly to the "tailored" effect of the buds of Ethel Somerset, Lal and Clarice Goodacre. Their coldly immaculate form seems to suggest that they should only be used as boutonnières with formal morning attire.

While the elegant, pointed form commands instant attention we think there is much to be said, also, for the urn-shaped buds of such varieties as Picture, J. C. Thornton, Princess Marina, Etoile de Hollande and Mme. Henri Guillot. Slightly less tidy in form than their stream-lined sisters they tend to create an atmosphere of informality combined with dignity and are, in fact, preferred by some discriminating garden visitors.

With both of the groups mentioned above the all-important factor responsible for attractiveness in bud form is the length and substance of the sepals which are carried well up on the guard petals thereby retarding the process of opening and enabling the petals to acquire their full intensity of colour while still retaining the bud form. In this connection we are reminded that one of the defects of the colourful Duquesa de Penaranda is its reflexing sepals which permit the blooms to fly open too quickly. This also applies to a lesser extent to its seedling, Angels Mateu,—both otherwise excellent Roses.

A large number of Hybrid Teas produce buds of a semi-pointed type—neat and attractive but falling somewhat short of the first two groups in refinement. Representatives of this group are McGredy's Yellow, Warrawee, Joan Cant, Crimson Glory, Ena Harkness, Emily, Show Girl, Mrs. Sam McGredy, Monte Carlo and many others. They include the majority of varieties suitable for cutting, with occasional blooms good enough for exhibition purposes.

The fat, globular buds of certain slow-opening exhibition sorts and of the Hybrid Perpetuals need no special comment but a few varieties, such as Walter Bentley, Diamond Jubilee, Snow White, W. A. Bilney, Cynthia Brooke, Marcia Stanhope and Polly often produce rather untidy buds although these frequently develop into magnificent blooms. They have abundant petals and two or three of the soiled outside petals may be removed without altering the character of the blooms—provided that task be performed with care.

For the past thirty years we have worn a boutonniere to our office each morning and commends the practice as a

means of stimulating interest in Rose culture. It also does something for one's morale, especially if the Rose used happens to be fragrant. The varieties mentioned above are particularly suitable for this purpose.

Foliage Feeding of Roses

By: Dr. G. Ellington Jorgenson

Editors Note: Dr. G. Ellington Jorgenson is a retired pathologist and biochemist who also holds the distinction of being a nationally known novelist. Dr. Jorgenson's fourth novel, entitled, *HOW FALSE MY LAUGHTER*, is to be announced in the autumn by his New York publisher. Dr. Jorgenson, whose hobby and escape from a heavy writing schedule is amateur gardening, is currently engaged in an extensive independent research project in foliage feeding of plants, a field in which he is regarded as an expert.

While we are aware that several of our members have been experimenting with foliage feeding in the course of the past year, we venture the opinion that the vast majority are unfamiliar with the practice and unformed as to its effectiveness. We are glad, therefore, to present Dr Jorgenson's comprehensive treatment of the subject and commend it to the serious consideration of our members. Recognizing the increasing interest which has become apparent in foliage feeding, we requested Dr. Jorgenson to permit us, through the medium of an article, to benefit from his experience and observations, and we should like to record our appreciation of his courteous and prompt response.

On the strength of a veritable deluge of hundreds of letters from amateur rosarians, following publication of my initial report on foliage feeding which appeared in the American Rose Society Annual for 1951, a deluge of letters which was repeated in the wake of my second abstract in the 1952 Annual, it appears that rose growers everywhere are interested in the newer concepts of culture. On the basis of that conclusion this piece is dedicated to the cause of greater success in rose culture as offered by providing nutriment through absorption from the leaves; a procedure which, in my test plots, has produced a profusion in bloom and size and perfection I never have observed from any other mode of feeding.

I must admit that my success in this research project is largely attributable to an amazingly clever and all embracing formula which provides the various required substances in the proper proportion, each one falling into place like an intricate mosaic, creating a synergistic complement of nutritional factors to meet every need of the delicate chemical interchanges by which protoplasm is stoked and kept alive. This formula is known as RA-PID-GRO, and is manufactured by a firm of the same name in Dansville, New York. It is available to amateur gardeners at nurseries and seed and garden supply shops in every State, and lately, I understand,

it has become available in Canada. It is a green compound possessing the physical characteristics of a salt. Its basic constituents are stated to be in the proportion of 23-21-17, the nitrogen of which is derived chiefly from carbonyl diamid (urea.)

The standard solution of this readily soluble nutrient is in the proportion of one pound to twenty-two American gallons of water; roughly, slightly more than a level teaspoonful to the quart.

Observations of the results of routine use in the rose garden, in feeding vegetables, shrubs, trees and lawns, once again bear out facts that have long been known to physiologists, namely: that in order to attain the highest state of nutritional perfection it is not enough to merely provide the basic substances upon which plants and animals depend for their main nutritional requirements; that it is absolutely essential that there also be present certain highly complex factors of which the hormones and the vitamins are examples, and minute trace elements, among the many of which are boron, cobalt and manganese.

When one or more of these essential factors are absent in the soil, in the case of plants, they must be provided artificially. Thus the value of a complete, immediately available plant food is readily understandable; especially when such a food may be introduced to the plant economy through the leaves. Such a food becomes increasingly desirable when it also may be adapted for ordinary root feeding.

Following considerable experimentation with various compounds, a few of my own concoction, some of which appeared to be beneficial while others were not, and even were definitely harmful, I chose the commercial formula around which I have been carrying out a series of rather prolonged and involved studies in the general subject of foliage feeding.

It should here be made perfectly clear that my interest in RA-PID-GRO stems from the severe and impartial tests to which I subjected it, and from which it emerged to meet every requirement demanded in the exact procedures of a scientific study, producing almost unbelievable effects on the growth and vigor of test plants upon which it was tried. That there may be other equally efficacious plant foods for foliage use I do not deny; to date, however, they have not come to my attention.

To realize that "high-potency feeding routines" are rational and advantageous we need but turn to our current procedures in feeding of farm animals. There was a time when we, on our midwest farms, were content to feed the hay and grains we grew on our farms. Now, however, in the wake of ample research, we find it expedient to supplement our animal feeds with various factors, including vitamins, hormones, trace elements, and even antibiotics. The average farmer is canny and extremely economy minded. When he spends hundreds of dollars for supplementary feeds he demands palpable results in perfection and growth of his live stock. The same basic motivation is behind the efforts of the amateur rosarian; the only difference is that instead of dollars and cents he seeks health and vigor in his shrubs, and perfection and abundance in bloom.

It appears that the best procedure in delineating my technique in foliage feeding is to present a brief abstract of the methods I have found useful in my locality. To make it even clearer, it may be advantageous to follow a definite chronologic pattern, beginning with the setting out of roses in the garden. This approach is especially desirable inasmuch as it permits me to outline what I do during the period of time between awakening from dormancy to complete foliation. For the reason that four rose shrubs fit admirably into a twelve quart pail let us follow four hypothetical roses through to the well advanced stage in the second year.

It is assumed that the soil has been prepared as to proper tilth, pH reading, and that it contains the requisite organic substances by which moisture is conserved and the growth of bacteria facilitated.

Thus we begin with eight quarts of the nutrient solution, the concentration of which has been mentioned. The rose shrubs, their roots properly trimmed and in order, are plunged into the pail containing the nutrient solution and permitted to stand in this media for ten to twenty minutes. This is called "root dipping." The shrubs are then set out in the usual manner, two quarts of the nutrient being added to the "puddling in" water used for each shrub. Pruning should either be done before or immediately after planting. The shrubs are then hilled up to obviate as much as possible the desiccating effect of the air. At the "up-hill" side of each mound I prepare a small depression wherein, at two week intervals, I deposit a quart of the standard solution of RA-

PID-GRO, continuing this practice until the shrubs are leafed out after which I resort to bi-weekly foliage feeding, providing nothing else except water, when needed, and the usual mulches applied for their physical protective values.

It is opportune here to offer the reminder that I have found it advantageous to incorporate pest control chemicals with the nutrient whenever the former is indicated, combining the two in the same aqueous menstrum, thus completing both pest control and foliage feeding with one operation, all as outlined in my article in the American Rose Society Annual for 1952, using TRI-O-GEN as my choice. However, any of the standard insecticides and fungicides should perform equally as well.

Returning to the four hypothetical roses, it should be stated that in my opinion the use of a soluble root nutrient, applied at bi-weekly intervals until the shrubs are leafed out, is well worth the effort. Since RA-PID-GRO was found suitable for this purpose as well as foliage feeding, I adopted it for root operations, thus obviating the need of purchasing additional plant food. It has been my observation that growth begins earlier, and once under way foliation is rapid and complete.

Switching then to foliage feeding, I use the same standard solution, although I believe the manufacturer recommends that a solution only one-half as strong be used for foliage application. I choose warm, sunny forenoons when leaf stomates are open, and I am careful to drench both sides of the leaves with a fine spray, delivered with moderate force.

That is all there is to it.

It may be well to interpose another relevant though somewhat diverting point. To make absolutely certain that the astonishing growth and vigor and abundance of bloom is due to leaf absorption of the nutrient, and not to "run-off" seeping down among the roots I use a waterproof canvas to prevent even a trace of the solution from reaching the roots via the soil. Thus we know that the observations recorded are referable completely to foliage treatment. To further clarify this issue, it is recalled that the Michigan State College reported some studies with radio-active substances sprayed on the leaves, and that those substances were discernible far down in the main stems of the plants within a matter of hours.

As the weeks slip by it will be observed that the four hypothetical roses, now completely foliated, are responding with almost unbelievable vigor; that sturdiness and number of stems as well as profusion and perfection of bloom is somewhat out of line with what one ordinarily expects from freshly started roses. It also will be observed that the usual summer "resting period" is shorter and that resumption of blooming brings an abundance of flowers throughout the remainder of the summer.

We come then to a period in the season where considerable thought must be given to the imminence of winter, now only a few months away. In northern climes the danger of winter-killing always is a threat to Hybrid Teas, and proper steps must be taken to forestall this peril as much as possible.

It is a well known fact that the damage of winter is inflicted in at least three ways. Initially, intense cold changes the fluidity of cells to ice crystals, causing swelling and even rupture of the cell walls. There is also a tendency from the same phenomenon to draw additional moisture from the cell protoplasm, resulting in critical desiccation, and frequently death.

Another source of injury is evaporation of moisture from contact of the stems with dry winter air, aggravated by alternating warm periods. Finally, a third cause of injury and death is the heaving and loosening of roots which is produced by alternate periods of freezing and thawing.

Thus, for the most, the injury that is inflicted by winter temperatures is purely mechanical and we have at our disposal certain procedures to counteract these unfriendly factors.

It is known that the first mentioned cause of injury, namely: from formation of intracellular ice may, to some extent, be lessened by maturation or hardening of the shrubs. This results in smaller cells and thicker walls, with less of the free solute in the protoplasm. This maturing process also alters the chemical composition of intracellular carbohydrates to the end that they, as sugars, become more soluble and by the law of a crystalloid in solution lessen the effect of intense cold upon the fluidity of the cells.

It is the belief of plant physiologists that this hardening process may be enhanced by withholding nitrogen and reducing the water supply to a minimum. I have not found this to be quite true in my locality. Our winter temperatures

usually range between ten above zero to ten below with an occasional cold spell during which the mercury may plunge to thirty below zero for a few days, but rarely more than a week. In my studies I have continued foliage feeding right up to the first killing frost and my winter losses have been negligible since I adopted this mode of feeding.

However, I am informed by a friend in Duluth, Minnesota, far to the north of Iowa on the south shore of Lake Superior, that his best results obtain from discontinuance of all feeding after the first of September, permitting the shrubs to slow down in their high velocity of physiologic activity and to prepare for the dormancy of winter. It is suggested that our Canadian rosarian colleagues undertake experimentation to determine when foliage feeding should be discontinued in the climate of the far north.

The injury factor due to evaporation of moisture and consequent desiccation of the shrubs, and the one resulting from heaving and loosening of the roots by the vicious thaw-freeze cycle, may, insofar as preventive measures are concerned, be included with the general procedure of preparation for winter dormancy. And that preparation, as a matter of fact, is extremely important if our lovely shrubs are to survive and continue to thrive.

First of all, late in the autumn, I draw the soil up around each shrub to form a mound six to eight inches high, even higher if the size of the shrub requires it, using mulch to fill the low places, or bringing in new soil for the hilling up winter preparation. I have found no substance as efficacious for this purpose as soil.

Then, following the first spell of severe cold weather when the soil freezes, I ruthlessly cut out all the shrubs, leaving only ugly stumps protruding from the mounds around the bases. This cut-off material I diligently destroy by burning to forever remove any insects, eggs or disease pathogens that may be present.

The rose garden is finally treated with a thick coat of insulating material. I use corn stalks and leaves. Others use evergreen boughs and leaves. Regardless of what is used, the important thing is to have a porous layer at least eighteen inches thick over the entire rose area. That, together with snow, forms a protective blanket beneath which the shrubs are packed away in hard, frozen soil, more or less resistant to variations of outside air temperatures.

This cover also helps to prevent evaporation of moisture, one of the sources of serious injury to roses. This tendency of winter desiccation is further prevented by cutting off the shrubs just above the mounds. It requires little mental effort to understand that a half dozen long rose stems, rising up in the air, targets for the slanting rays of the winter sun and the cold, dry, air, become effective wicks through which vital shrub moisture may be dissipated. That is the reason I routinely remove the stems at the time of winter preparation instead of in the spring.

The next active procedure with the four hypothetical roses we set out early in the spring comes the following spring. In our region of Iowa this usually occurs between the tenth and fifteenth of April, and consists of complete removal of the winter covering, exposing the still solidly frozen soil to the caress of a warm spring sun.

I do not disturb the mounds around the shrubs until all frost is out of the ground. Then, scraping away the upper layers of soil, I examine the stems and cut away such as are obviously dead. But I do not level out the mounds until the shrub is well out of its winter dormancy; this to obviate the drying effect of sun and air.

At this time we are faced with an important step. Rose shrubs do not always rouse from winter dormancy with the celerity we would like. Against this is the shortness of the northern summer; thus the need for speed and vigor in growth if we are to attain the utmost from our roses. It has been my experience that use of the powerful water soluble nutrient, applied in the standard concentration around the roots at two week intervals, will stimulate growth to such an extent that it is not unusual to have the first blooms ten days to two weeks in advance of shrubs not so treated.

It also has been my experience that shrubs that by every appearance are quite dead may, at times, possess a lingering spark of life which it is possible to stimulate into an actual revival and return of vigor. Last year a Helen Traubel, individually lacking in resistance to the winter rigors and thus badly shocked, appeared to be dead. Ordinarily, prior to the use of RA-PID-GRO, I should have removed this specimen at once and replaced it with a new shrub. Instead I attempted to revive it and met with such success that by the following autumn it had attained a height of thirty one-

inches for its four stems and had produced approximately 35% of normal blooms. It is still living and displays a new vigor.

Comes finally the second summer with its inception again of foliage feeding, repeating the cycle.

When the end of the summer season is far behind and we stand out in the magnificent bleakness of a northern winter, gazing at the snow-blanketed cover beneath which our lovely roses sleep in the deep tranquility of winter dormancy, and we permit our minds to reflect on the striking and dramatic things we have observed with this unorthodox method of feeding plants, a feeling of awe approaches. We find it difficult to retain sufficient objectivity to restrain an enthusiasm that tugs fiercely to go out of bounds, threatening to throw us from the even, unemotional pedestal from which scientific values may calmly be viewed and appraised. Right there I always encounter trouble. The trained senses of perception of the experienced research worker are not likely to lead me astray by mere illusion. That is what amazes me. I want to cast doubt on what I have seen but I am unable to do so. I know what I have observed is the truth, yet, even when measured with the severest conservatism, it remains, to challenge one's sense of credibility.

The extent to which this is true is perhaps well brought out by the excited exclamations of a young matron who viewed the rose garden of a friend in Minneapolis who has adopted my technique of foliage feeding. Cried she: "Oh, no, this can't be true! There simply cannot be roses such as these, growing in a Minneapolis garden."

In conclusion, I would like to invite our Canadian rosarian colleagues to report to me any observations that may have been made with this technique in the north, and to discuss with me any problem that may arise from the practice. I shall be at our Clermont, Iowa, summer residence from April to mid-December; the rest of the time I may be contacted at our winter apartment at 1811 North Whitley Avenue, Hollywood, 28, California.

Recent Advances in Horticulture

FOLIAGE FEEDING

by Dr. Freeman A. Weiss

Editor's Note:—Through the courtesy of Dr. Freeman A. Weiss, President of The American Horticultural Society, we are permitted to present hereunder an excerpt from an excellent article, written by himself, which appeared in the January, 1953, issue of The National Horticultural Magazine. The latter is the official quarterly journal of The American Horticultural Society and is a dignified, well edited, scholarly publication which carries a special appeal to those who have advanced in knowledge beyond the stage of horticultural infancy, and whose interest extends to the unusual in plant life.

This refers, of course, to the process of *supplementing* the plant's normal intake of mineral elements (including nitrogen) through the roots by applying a dilute nutrient solution to the leaves. It has no relation to the universal process by which plants feed themselves (and ultimately us) from the carbon dioxide of the air. That is another subject that has interested chemists, and has been investigated experimentally with some success by artificially raising the naturally low concentration (3/100 per cent) of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. It is, of course, practicable only in enclosures such as a greenhouse or "light box." But we are speaking now of mineral feeding (nitrogen, though a gas, is regarded as a mineral in plant nutrition because it is ordinarily taken up from the soil in mineral combinations) and this is practicable in the open as well as in experimental enclosures.

Plant physiologists have long speculated that an important factor in the oft-observed vitalizing effect of rain, in contrast to artificial watering, upon plant growth is the presence of ammonia, which contains nitrogen, in rain water. It occurs there as an ingredient of smoke or product of fermentation and electric discharges. Thus the plant's supply of nitrogen may be increased from rain, but whether it is taken up through the leaves or only from the soil is uncertain.

More than 20 years ago it was observed that plants increased in verdure quickly after applications of the nitrogenous compound, urea, to the leaves. A fertilizer based on urea and known as Nu-Green was developed primarily for use on golf greens and is still on the market. In this application, the nitrogen might have been effective both through leaf and root

absorption. Subsequently Nu-Green was found to stimulate growth when applied only to the foliage and carefully excluded from the soil by washing from the leaves. This was a new concept in plant physiology, which had regarded the soil as the sole source of the nitrates and ammonium compounds required by plants. Besides, here was an organic nitrogen compound, so-called because it also contains carbon, apparently serving directly in plant nutrition.

In the ensuing years a large amount of experimental evidence has accumulated showing that marked benefit may accrue to plants from the application of nitrogen compounds to the leaves. This is not limited to ailing (chlorotic or nitrogen-deficient) plants, but is a general invigoration comparable to the effect of fertilizer applications to the soil. Azaleas, boxwood, hollies, roses, even shade trees, and many lesser plants have responded favorably to this method of feeding.

The subject has been well reviewed recently by Dr. P. P. Pirone in the *Garden Journal* of the New York Botanical Garden for March-April, 1952. At least one firm has commercialized a general foliage fertilizer under the name of Rapidgro; it contains phosphorus and potassium in addition to nitrogen, all in water-soluble form. It and Nu-Green are applied in solution at the rate of one pound in thirty gallons, with repetitions at two-to-three week intervals. They may even be combined with certain fungicides or insecticides in a general purpose spray for controlling pests and stimulating plant growth.

Doubtless the organic gardeners will shudder at this perversion of natural nutrition of plants. Or perhaps they will resort to the same process of rationalization by which they classify rock phosphate as "organic" and therefore respectable, whereas superphosphate (which is made from rock phosphate) is inorganic, chemical, and poisonous. By this standard the use of the organic nitrogen compound, urea, on foliage would be acceptable, even though contrary to nature, but to combine it with inorganic phosphorus and potassium would smack of chemistry, and be altogether repugnant. But we, in our benighted state, only suggest that you try foliage feeding and observe the results for yourselves.

ANTIBIOTICS FOR PLANTS

A bare decade after the advent of the first commercialized antibiotic, penicillin, not only has the word become familiar

to nearly all the adult population but most of us have been dosed at some time with one or another of the antibiotics which have become almost indispensable in the medical care of human ailments. Their use is almost as extensive with domestic animals, not only in the treatment of disease but as growth-promoting supplements in the diet.

About four years ago the first successful application of an antibiotic to the control of a plant disease was announced. Now comes news of their use as growth-promoting factors in plant nutrition. Several of the antibiotics familiar in medicine, such as penicillin, bacitracin, and terramycin, as well as others thus far known only in the laboratory, are reported by chemists of Chas. Pfizer & Company to have produced two- and three-fold increases in the growth of experimental plants, using dilutions as great as one part of the antibiotic in 900,000 of water. Although the price of antibiotics has been reduced phenomenally since they were introduced, they are still a bit expensive to use as fertilizers. The novelty of this discovery and its possible effect on present theories of plant nutrition must, however, excite our interest.

The Late H. M. Eddie

by The Editor

It is with sincere regret that we record the sudden passing of Mr. Henry Matheson Eddie at Honolulu on 11th January, 1953, while en route to Australia.

Mr. Eddie's name, and that of his Company, H. M. Eddie & Sons Limited, are internationally known amongst Rose growers and his loss will be felt, not only by the surviving members of his family and his intimate friends, but also by a host of others engaged in horticultural activities throughout Canada. The late Mr. Eddie was a good friend of this Society and his memory will be kept green by the magnificent trophy which his Company presented to the Society in 1951 for Class 11 of our Exhibition Schedule.

For further comment on the personal characteristics of the late Mr. Eddie we quote hereunder an excerpt from a letter written by his close friend, Mr. Archie Selwood, whose name is familiar to us all:

"Mr. Eddie, or 'H. M.' as he was known to his numerous friends to distinguish him from his son, Henry, associated with him in the nursery business, will be sadly missed by members of the Vancouver Rose Society who were not only his customers but also his personal friends who had a sincere liking and respect for him.

In June, 1949, Mr. Eddie was honored by the Royal Rosarians of Portland, Oregon, at their Rose Show by being knighted 'Sir Gordon Eddie' after his famous Rose. This was in appreciation of his contribution to the advancement of rose culture by his achievements in the origination of high-class rose varieties and for his unstinted services as judge, lecturer or in whatever capacity it was within his power to serve.

Physically 'H. M.' was a sturdy figure and his was a sturdy character too.

That he was a kindly man can be vouched for by more than one rose enthusiast, the recipient of a bonus plant of an expensive new variety which Mr. Eddie felt would have been included in the customer's order but for lack of funds.

As long as we continue to grow 'Gordon Eddie', 'Mrs. H. M. Eddie', 'Burnaby' and the other fine varieties originated by Mr. Eddie his name will not be lost to us or to those rose lovers who follow us."

The Clearing House

by The Editor

We regret to record that the number of contributors to this Department has declined by four when compared with reports sent in last year and we should like to emphasize once again that the value of this discussion of novelties of necessity varies directly with the number of participants. We are sure that many of our members are experimenting with the newer varieties and we repeat our previous assurance that their reports will be very welcome. To those who have co-operated in making this presentation possible we express our appreciation. In noting variations in the variety appraisals of the reporters, readers, we assume, will take into consideration the differences in climatic conditions prevailing.

As in the past we have limited the review to varieties introduced within the past five-year period—with one or two exceptions—and have indicated when known the number of plants grown, the type of soil, the sun exposure and the understock on which the Roses are budded.

List of Contributors

With Name, Address, Nature of Soil and Exposure:—

- Baillie, Dr. J. H., 89 Burnhamthorpe Rd., Islington, Ont.; Heavy Clay, Full Sunshine.
Bartlett, Mr. S. B., 151 Fairlawn Ave., Toronto, Ont.; Clay Loam, Full Sunshine.
Burgess, Mrs. H. T., 71 Westmoreland Ave., Toronto, Ont.; Heavy Clay, Full Sunshine.
Davis, Mr. C. A., West River Parkway, Grand Island, N.Y.
Dew, Mr. Chas. T., R.R. No. 1, Maple, Ont.; Clay Loam, Full Sunshine.
Dufton, Mr. F. F., Housey's Rapids, Muskoka, Ont., Shallow Clay Loam, Partial Shade and Full Sunshine.
Foggo, Mr. A. S., 155 Fairlawn Ave., Toronto, Ont.; Clay Loam, Full Sunshine.
Littlejohn, Mr. J. M., 1102 Dufferin St., Toronto, Ont.; Heavy Clay, Full Sunshine.
MacAndrews, Prof. A. H., 206 Dewitt Rd., Syracuse, N.Y.
McNeill, Mr. W. J., 145 Roxborough Ave., Oshawa, Ont.; Clay Loam, Full Sunshine.
Mitchell, Mr. Emerson, 1557 Bruce Ave., Windsor, Ont.
Naismith, Mrs. A. L., 116 Arnold St., Hamilton, Ont.; Heavy Clay, Full Sunshine.
Norton, Mr. A. A., 22 Eastview Cres., Toronto, Ont.; Clay Loam, Full Sunshine.
Reid, Dr. W. H., Port Rowan, Ont.; Clay Loam, Partial Shade and Full Sunshine.

Selwood, Mr. A., 3791 Arbutus St., Vancouver, B.C.; Sandy Loam, Partial Shade and Full Sunshine.

Snowdon, Mr. C. A., 555 Prospect Rd., Rockcliffe Park, Ottawa, Ont.; Clay Loam, Partial Shade.

Stephenson, Mr. C. R., 227 Havelock St., Toronto, Ont.; Clay Loam, Partial Shade.

Stollery, Mr. Alan, 281 Heath St. East, Toronto, Ont.; Clay Loam, Partial Shade.

Webster, Mr. A. J., 365 Lauder Ave., Toronto, Ont.; Clay Loam, Partial Shade and Full Sunshine.

The following abbreviations apply throughout: Years—Yrs.; Plants—Pls.; Understock: Canina—Can.; Multiflora—Mult.; Ragged Robin—R.R.; Dr. Huey—Huey.

Alain, H. Poly. (Meilland '48). Mr. Selwood (1 pl. 3 yrs. Mult.) gave this fourth ranking last year amongst red Hybrid Polyanthas but he has now promoted it to a tie with Red Ripples for third position with Frensham and Donald Prior placing first and second in that order.

Alaska, H.T. (Meilland '48). Dr. Reid (1 pl. 1 yr. Can.) finds this white descendant of Peace to be vigorous in growth, producing its large well-formed blooms on long stems. It may be a late bloomer as its first flowers did not appear until July.

Andre Le Troquer, H.T. (Mallerin '46). While one year too old to qualify for inclusion in this discussion we are admitting it because it is not well known and in view of its having won The National Rose Society's Gold Medal in 1951. Dr. Reid (1 pl. 1 yr. Can.) describes the colour as a solid golden apricot—the best colour amongst his novelty plantings for the year. In its first year it made only moderate growth and bloomed sparsely but both buds and blooms were of good form and displayed excellent lasting powers whether cut or allowed to remain on the bush.

Applause, H.T. (Swim '49). Dr. Reid (1 pl. 3 yrs. Mult.) is critical on three points, viz. weak growth, few blooms and soft foliage which is susceptible to blackspot. He admires the large, deep rose-pink perfectly formed blooms, however. Mr. Selwood (1 pl. 3 yrs. Mult.) describes the colour as similar to that of Charlotte Armstrong. He considers it an average garden variety but not outstanding.

Armagh, H.T. (McGredy '50). Mr. Littlejohn (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) is delighted with its first-year performance. He had strong growth and plenty of large, well-formed blooms of a creamy-pink shade. The Editor (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) also is pleased with this Rose although in its first year it made only moderate growth. We think it has possibilities for exhibition purposes.

Arthur J. Taylor, H.T. (Wheatcroft '47). Mr. Stephenson (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) found the carmine-rose shade attractive and the growth vigorous. The blooms are large and of exhibition form although not freely produced. The Editor (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) will go along with Mr. Stephenson with respect to vigour but we found the blooms untidy in shape and unattractive in colour although of large size. Our summer blooms opened in periods of extreme heat, however, so perhaps we should reserve judgment. We had no autumn bloom.

Betty Morse, H.T. (Kordes '50). Mr. Dufton (1 pl., 4 yrs., Can.) still considers this to be an excellent red garden variety, well worth planting.

Blossomtime. Mr. Mitchell (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) says his five-foot plant has not been without bud or bloom all season. He thinks highly of the exquisite

buds and full, cameo pink, lasting blooms and adds 'You can't go wrong on this!'

Border Queen, H. Poly. (DeRuiter '51). Mr. Bartlett (2 pls., 1 yr., Can.) reports moderate growth with attractive single flowers in small clusters. He also mentions colourful seed pods—(Doesn't he cut his faded bloom?). Mr. Dufton (2 pls., 1 yr., Can.) cautiously observes that it appears to have promise. Mr. Mitchell (6 pls., 1 yr., Can.) compares it with *Mevrouw Van Stratten Van Nes* but describes the colour as flame. He likes the crinkly form of the blooms and had fair growth. The Editor (2 pls., 1 yr., Can.) considers it a charming and unusual Rose with its waved petals and bright reddish-salmon colour. The blooms are about two inches in diameter and we think those interested in artistic table arrangements would love it.

Bravo, H.T. (Swim '50). Mrs. Burgess (1 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) admires the well-formed, deep velvety crimson blooms which do not fade or burn in the hottest sun. Her plant displayed only moderate vigour but she is hopeful that when fully established it will be stronger.

Brazil, H.T. (Mallerin '47). Dr. Reid (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) is fond of the spectacular scarlet and orange colour combination of the blooms which, however, are produced sparingly on long straight stems. The foliage is small and sparse and the brilliant blooms are deficient in substance.

Buccaneer, H.T. (Swim '52). Prof. MacAndrews reports a big sturdy bush bearing clear yellow blooms that are quite ordinary in character. The Editor is not growing this Rose but was impressed by its amazing vigour when seen in Harrisburg, Pa. in September last.

Burnaby, H.T. (Eddie '53). Mr. Selwood thinks well of this Canadian introduction for both garden and exhibition purposes. The pale yellow blooms are produced freely on vigorous plants.

Capistrano, H.T. (Morris '49). Mr. Bartlett (1 pl., 2 yrs., R.R.) repeats his complaint of last year that this is a stingy bloomer but is otherwise satisfactory. He likes the vigorous growth, long stems, healthy foliage and clear pink blooms. Mrs. Burgess (1 pl., 3 yrs., Mutl.) also admires the colour and general behaviour of the plant but was rewarded with very few blooms. Dr. Reid (1 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) has nothing but praise for the plant characteristics as well as for the bright pink colour and lasting qualities of the blooms.

Charles Gregory, H.T. (Verschuren '48). Mr. Foggo (1 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) finds growth and foliage satisfactory and admires the beautiful form and colour of the buds and young blooms. He adds however, that the buds open too quickly and that the blooms have no lasting powers. Mr. Mitchell (6 pls., 2 yrs., Can.) is discarding his plants, largely because of sparseness of bloom. Mr. Selwood (2 pls., 3 yrs., Mult.) regards it as a good bedding and boutonniere Rose but the brilliant scarlet and gold blooms are really too bright for his liking. The Editor (1 pl., 3 yrs., Can.) continues to enjoy the sparkling buds but, as Mr. Mitchell has intimated, they are produced very sparingly.

Charles Mallerin, H.T. (Meiland '47). Mr. Bartlett (1 pl., 3 yrs., Can.) repeats his previous complaint of insufficient bloom but such blooms as do appear are intensely fragrant and carry the richest colour in his garden. He finds the growth tall but not symmetrical. It has captured the heart of Dr. Reid (1 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) even though it produced only four blooms in the entire season on a slender, leggy bush of medium height. The shapely, fragrant, crimson-maroon blooms have ample substance and are of average size. He asserts that it would be worth growing for only one bloom per year.

One of the Editor's plants (2 pls., 2 yrs., Can.) performs well enough to sustain hope but the other has sulked for two years and is slated for the discard. Dr. Reid is fortunate in having had four blooms—we had only three!

Chief Seattle, H.T. (Swim '51). Mr. Bartlett (1 pl., 1 yr., R.R.) reports excellent growth and large blooms on long stems. He is mildly impressed but doesn't consider it outstanding. Prof. MacAndrews approves of the shape and lasting qualities of the large blooms but is critical of their weak, variable colour and their scarcity.

Chrysler Imperial, H.T. (Swim '52). Prof. MacAndrews admires the attractive, high-centred blooms but declares this variety to be inferior to Crimson Glory.

City of Norwich, H.T. (Kordes '49). Without going into detail Mr. Dufton (2 pls., 4 yrs., Can.) describes this as a very satisfactory red Rose. Dr. Reid (1 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) admires the bright red, semi-double blooms and golden stamens. He found the quality poor in midsummer but much improved in the autumn.

Climbing Show Girl, Cl. H.T., (Chaffin '49). Mr. Mitchell (1 pl., 2 yrs., R.R.) considers this to be the most reliable and recurrent in bloom of all the H.T. climbers.

Comrade, H.T. (Dickson '48). Dr. Reid (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) describes the plant as moderate in vigour, producing its dark red blooms freely, particularly in the autumn, on erect stems. The blooms resemble those of the old variety, Capt. Fane Bald, but are somewhat smaller. (We are not growing Comrade but we have two plants of Capt. Fane Bald of which we are still fond. It was introduced in 1919 and is now known to very few).

Danish Gold, H. Poly. (Poulsen '49). Mr. Mitchell (6 pls., 2 yrs., Can.) refers to upright growth, shiny foliage and fair bloom production. While the colour could well be stronger he considers that it has possibilities. The Editor (1 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) is still unimpressed, the colour fading to cream very quickly and bloom production is poor for a Hybrid Polyantha.

Detroit, H.T. (Kordes '52). Prof. MacAndrews finds the plant vigorous and he has much respect for the shapely blooms which are somewhat lighter in colour than those of Crimson Glory.

Dorothy Anderson, H.T. (McGredy '49). Mr. Bartlett (2 pls., 2 yrs., Can.) is cheering for this variety, referring to good growth, healthy foliage and the largest pink blooms in the garden. For good measure he adds that the blooms are lasting and slow to fade. It has also caught the eye of Mr. Snowden (2 pls., 1 yr., Can.) who is ordering additional stock. He finds the growth vigorous and admires the large blooms of pure, even-toned pink which are freely produced. The Editor's plant (1 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) is in a shady position and while it has not bloomed freely there is no denying the high quality of the blooms which are well formed, substantial and lasting. We think it has merit as an exhibition variety, reminding us in form of William Moore but with the colour of Ethel Somerset.

Dr. F. Debat, H.T. (Meilland '48). Dr. Baillie (1 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) reports tremendous vigour, healthy foliage and large, fragrant, satin pink blooms not freely produced. In his garden it was at its best in the autumn. For Mr. Bartlett (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) it made only moderate growth and earned no marks for floriferousness but the blooms were of excellent quality. Mr. Dufton (4 pls., 1 yr., Can.) predicts a great future for this fine pink variety. Prof. MacAndrews omits comment on the plant characteristics but says tersely, "Very skimpy bloom." Dr. Reid (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) is not happy

about his first-year results. He reports very poor growth and one bloom only of good form and size. He is hopeful that it will improve when thoroughly established. Mr. Stollery (2 pls., 1 yr., Can.) is enthusiastic, referring to strong growth and beautiful blooms carried singly on long stems, each a fine specimen. The Editor (1 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) had fairly strong growth and blooms of good quality but produced very sparsely.

Duchesse De Talleyrand, H.T. This made good growth for Dr. Reid (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) who thinks highly of the attractive blooms with their pale yellow outer petals, deepening toward the centre. He observed very little fading and considers this variety extremely promising. For the Editor (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) this Rose got away to a very slow start and accomplished nothing until autumn when it suddenly began to grow. Frost prevented the late October buds from opening so we have yet to see a bloom!

Dusky Maiden, H. Poly. (Le Grice '48). Mr. Norton (1 pl., 2 yrs.; 4 pls., 1 yr., Can.) reports that growth and bloom production are both improving. He thinks well of the velvety crimson blooms with their golden stamens. The Editor (1 pl., 3 yrs., Can.), while admitting the beauty of the blooms, considers that it suffers by comparison with a variety like Frensham.

Eden Rose, H.T. (Meilland '50). In its second year in Mr. Dufton's garden (1 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) this Rose apparently found Muskoka conditions to its liking and staged a very pleasing performance. Mr. Littlejohn (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) found ample vigour and good foliage but he was a little disappointed with the blooms produced. Dr. Reid (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) had bushy, vigorous growth but little bloom. The blooms produced, however, were large, well-shaped, fragrant and two shades of pink. He considers it very promising and thinks that when fully established its performance will improve.

Elaine, H.T. (Robinson '50). Mr. Bartlett (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) is disappointed on all counts—growth, production and quality. Mr. Littlejohn (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) also reports poor growth and one bloom—which was attractive. Dr. Reid (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) had satisfactory growth but the very full blooms had weak necks in summer although this defect was not apparent in the autumn. He regards it as an exhibition variety and suggests that it be planted in a position of partial shade.

Ellinor Le Grice, H.T. (Le Grice '49). Mr. Bartlett (1 pl., 3 yrs., Mult.) is fond of the yellow blooms but his plant again suffered severe winter damage and was slow in starting. Mr. Dew (2 pls., 2 yrs., Mult.) recommends this Rose and records that his plants wintered well. Mr. Dufton (4 pls., 2 yrs., Can.) is very disappointed with its behaviour. Mrs. Naismith (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) found the lemon yellow blooms very pleasing and they were borne on long stems. She is anxious to see it as an established plant. Dr. Reid has loved and lost his specimen of Ellinor Le Grice and has ordered more. He suspects it to be tender. Mr. Selwood (1 pl., 3 yrs., Mult.) classifies it as "almost a really good Rose." Growth is vigorous and the blooms are of good colour and generally of fair form with an occasional outstanding specimen. Mr. Snowdon (4 pls., 2 yrs., Can.) reports improvement over the previous year's performance although it is not particularly floriferous. The blooms were of good shape and clear yellow colour with some fading. The Editor (1 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) joins Mr. Dufton in expressing disappointment. It will have to improve if it is to remain.

Emily, H.T. (Baines-F Cant '49). Mr. Bartlett (3 pls., 1-2 yrs., Can.) proclaims it one of the best of recent introductions. He mentions vigorous

growth, healthy foliage and large blooms borne on long, sturdy stems. Mr. Dufton (6 pls., 1-2 yrs., Can.) agrees and observes that Emily appears to be a fine variety for exhibition purposes. Mr. Foggo (2 pls., 1 yr., Can.) shouts gleefully "Wonderful growth, foliage and blooms and an excellent producer." He had two blooms on 54" wood! Mr. McNeill (3 pls., 1 yr., Can.) joins the chorus of praise, suggesting that Emily should be in every garden. His plants have grown exceptionally well and the blooms are perfectly formed. Mr. Norton (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) introduces a sour note into the symphony by recording disappointing growth and few blooms. Mr. Stephenson (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) regards it as an outstanding exhibition variety which will be hard to beat in the soft pink colour classification. Mr. Stollery (2 pls., 1 yr., Can.) reports strong growth but few blooms, all of good quality. The Editor (3 pls., 1-2 yrs., Can.) still considers this to be a choice variety for cutting or for exhibition. The delightful, long, slow-opening buds develop into magnificent blooms of silvery-carmine shaded salmon. We endorse all the compliments paid this Rose.

Elmshorn, H. Musk. (Kordes '50). Mr. Dufton (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) considers that this shows promise in its class. The blooms which are rosy-red in colour are produced in large trusses. Suitable for growing as a large shrub.

Fanny Blankers-Koen, H.T. (Verschuren-Pechtold '49). Dr. Reid (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) is dissatisfied with growth and bloom production but is intrigued by the colourful buds and blooms—bright salmon, suffused scarlet with considerable yellow showing on the reverse side of the petals. He would like to observe it another season before passing judgment.

Fashion, H. Poly. (Boerner '48). Mr. Bartlett (4 pls., 1 yr., Can.) gives it unqualified approval. Mr. Dufton (6 pls., 4 yrs., Mult.; 6 pls., 3 yrs., Can.) says "From a colour standpoint one of the best Polyanthas"—which leaves us wondering what he omitted to add. Mr. Mitchell (50 plus 2 years, Can.) considers it the showiest Rose of its type although he has noted some burning in the colour which he describes appropriately as "cooked salmon." It finds a champion in Mr. Norton (1 pl., 3 yrs.; 26 pls., 2 yrs., Can.) who rates it the top Hybrid Polyantha. He reports vigorous growth, hardiness, disease resistance and abundant bloom, adding that it prefers cool weather to hot, dry conditions. Mr. Selwood (1 pls., 3 yrs., Mult.) says it continues to perform well in Vancouver. Mr. Stollery (2 pls., 2 yrs., Can.) is enamoured of the colour but would like more bloom. The Editor (4 pls., 3 yrs., 3 R.R., 1 Can.) continues to think highly of it but, like Mr. Mitchell, has observed discolouration through burning at times.

First Love, H.T. (Swim '50). Mr. Bartlett (1 pl., 2 yrs., R.R.) finds the blooms attractive only in their youth but his plant has gained strength with age. Prof. MacAndrews praises the plant habit and adds that the graceful buds of lavender-pink are useful for table arrangements.

Flaming Sunset, H.T. (Eddie '47). Dr. Reid (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) has a good word for this colourful sport of McGredy's Sunset. He likes the bushy, symmetrical plant habit and the many blooms which in colour are a combination of salmon, orange, scarlet and yellow, well blended.

Florence Mary Morse, H.S.B. (Kordes '51). Mr. Dufton (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) records that on the basis of first-year performance he does not hesitate to recommend it. He had excellent growth and foliage as well as an abundance of bloom produced in trusses and the colour is described as orange-scarlet. The plant grows to a height of 4 to 5 feet.

Forty-Niner, H.T. (Swim '48). While this variety blooms freely for Mr. Bartlett (1 pls., 2 yrs., R.R.) he is not favourably impressed. Mr. Selwood

(1 pl., 4 yrs., Mult.) seems to agree, remarking that while it grows well the blooms lack appeal. The Editor discarded this several years ago.

Fred Howard, H.T. (H. & S. '51). Mr. Dufton (1 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) is particularly pleased with this variety and thinks it will become important. Prof. MacAndrews admits that the plant develops into a big, sturdy bush but insists that the flowers lack class. (The colour is described by the raiser as "golden orange with pink shadings" but the few blooms which the Editor has seen were much lighter in shade and not especially attractive.)

Garnette, H. Poly. (..... '51). Prof. MacAndrews, who does not hand out undeserved compliments, considers this very desirable in its class—blooms small, deep crimson and very full. The plant is robust but low growing.

Gay Crusader, H.T. (Robinson '48). Dr. Reid (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) and the Editor (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) agree that this bi-colour is quite attractive in dull weather or in the autumn but it fades somewhat in periods of heat and strong sunshine. The blooms are large, fragrant and with better form than most Roses of its class. The inner sides of the petals at their best are rich salmon with yellow on the reverse. The plant characteristics are satisfactory and bloom production fair only.

Glacier, H. Poly. (..... '52). Prof. MacAndrews praises the free and continuous blooming habit of this white variety. He also finds the large, clean blooms very attractive. (We are wondering whether or not this is the Rose which we know as Irene of Denmark.)

Gordon Eddie, H.T. (Eddie '49). Mr. Dufton (3 pls., 2-3 yrs., Mult. and Can.) is rewarded with excellent growth but he finds the colour disappointing at times. Mr. Littlejohn (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) also is satisfied with growth and he admires the blooms. Mr. Norton's plants (2 pls., 1 yr., Can.) were very slow in starting and failed to make much growth. The few blooms produced were full and of approved form. Mr. Selwood (1 pl., 4 yrs., Mult.) finds the best colour (orange-apricot) very attractive but sometimes this sparkling colour quickly disappears. He reports vigorous growth. It remains for Mr. Stollery (2 pls., 2 yrs., Can.) to give this Canadian origination unqualified praise. He says "It grew, flourished, is very beautiful and I love it!" For the Editor (2 pls., 2 yrs., Can.) it made moderate growth and produced its attractive blooms rather sparingly. We think it has merit but prefers cool weather.

Grandmaster, H. Musk. (Kordes '51). Mr. Dufton (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) seems uncertain about this N.R.S. Gold Medal winner and wishes to observe it further before risking an opinion. The pale yellow single blooms are produced in clusters, orange tinted in the bud stage.

Grandmere Jenny, H.T. (Meilland '49). In its second year in Mr. Dufton's garden (3 pls., 2 yrs., Can.) the performance of this seedling of Peace (Mme. A. Meilland) was high class. The colour is more intense than that of its famous parent, showing more of the pink influence.

Happiness, H.T. (Meilland '51) (Originally Rouge Meilland and known by this name in Europe). Mrs. Burgess (1 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) is not happy with Happiness but is hopeful that it will improve. Dr. Reid (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) sees little future for it on the basis of its performance to date. It reminds him of the old Covent Garden but with smaller plants and fewer blooms. He likes the blood red colour but not the general quality of the blooms.

Haisha, H.T. (Meilland '47). Prof. MacAndrews says tersely "Coarse—fine growth, poor colour." Mr. Selwood (2 pls., 2 yrs., Can.) also is disap-

pointed. It always seems to be about to produce outstanding blooms but these are so slow in maturing that they end up only mediocre. Mr. Snowdon (2 pls., 1 yr., Can.) comments that it is too much like Peace but less vigorous and is susceptible to black spot. The Editor (1 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) agrees with Mr. Snowdon.

Hebe, H.T. (Dickson '50). Mr. Snowdon (4 pls., 2 yrs., Can.) is content with his results. His plants have made good growth and produced lots of gracefully formed salmon blooms throughout the season. The Editor (1 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) has noted a great improvement in second year results. The long, slender buds are delightful and they are produced in abundance. It is a decorative variety but is worth growing.

Helen Traubel, H.T. (Swim '51). In his comment Mr. Davis refers to beautiful pink and gold buds opening to large floppy flowers. He finds the plants vigorous and floriferous. Mr. Dufton (3 pls., 1 yr., Mult.) is optimistic regarding the prospects of this Rose. His plants have grown well and the beautiful, fragrant blooms carry a strong appeal. Prof. MacAndrews submits a report similar to that of Mr. Davis and adds that the colour is quite variable. Mr. Selwood (1 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) admires the long, shapely buds and the chaste, light pink blooms in their early stages. He regards it as a fine, fragrant decorative variety.

Helene De Roumanie, H.T. (Meiland '50). Mr. Dufton (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) is favourably impressed by the attractive, flame shaded blooms. It has also earned the good opinion of Mr. Littlejohn (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) who describes the fragrant blooms as bright pink overlying a yellow background, very full and well formed. It is not a profuse bloomer but may prove to be an exhibition variety. Dr. Reid (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) practically duplicates Mr. Littlejohn's comment. He not only admires the blooms but also the large, waxy, thick-textured foliage and good growth.

Hilda Phillips, H.T. (Bees '47). Dr. Reid (1 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) has noted improvement in all respects over the previous season's performance. His plant is quite vigorous and he likes the light yellow, shapely, fragrant blooms. The Editor (1 pl., 3 yrs., Can.) also admires the buds and blooms but would like to see more of them.

Hunter's Moon, H.T. (McGredy '51). Dr. Reid (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) is delighted, referring to tall growth and substantial, shapely and fragrant blooms of an even-toned yellow, somewhat deeper than the colour of McGredy's Yellow but otherwise similar.

Huntsman, H.T. (Robinson '51). According to Dr. Reid (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) the scarlet and yellow blooms of this variety have more substance than those of other bi-coloured varieties. He finds also that the blooms hold their bright colours well but both the blooms and plant are small.

Independence, H. Poly. (Kordes '50). (Original name, Sondermeldung). While critical of the scarcity of autumn bloom Mr. Bartlett (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) considers the colour the most distinctive in his garden and he gives this variety an approving nod. Mrs. Burgess (1 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) praises the brilliant orange-scarlet colour of the large blooms as well as the fine growth of the plant. Even in late November she had buds on her plant. Mr. Dufton (3 pls., 1 yr., Can.) also refers to startling colour and strong growth. He predicts that it will become popular. Mr. Littlejohn (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) agrees with Mr. Dufton but regrets the absence of fragrance. Dr. Reid (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) does not think this should be classified as a Hybrid Polyantha because of its blooming habit. He finds the first few blooms produced singly, these being followed by a tremendous crop, borne both

singly and in clusters—then no more bloom for the balance of the season. He describes the growth as strong, spreading and bushy, with healthy but small foliage and the colour as a blend of cinnamon-red and orange-red. The blooms last well but the colour eventually becomes a dull, brownish shade. Mr. Selwood (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) mentions spectrum-red blooms of good form borne in clusters of good size. He has noted some burning in periods of heat. It has captured the heart of Mr. Snowdon (2 pls., 1 yr., Can.) who is ordering more stock. He reports an abundance of orange-scarlet blooms which produce the same glowing effect as Fashion but in a stronger colour. Mr. Stephenson (3 pls., 1 yr., Can.) admits good growth, plenty of bloom and an unusual colour but he does not like it. In Mr. Stollery's garden (2 pls., 1 yr., Can.) this variety provided a great flash of colour in spring and early summer but the autumn blooms were frightful—faded, soft, so poor that he cut them lest visitors see them! The Editor (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) is unenthusiastic on the basis of first-year performance. The colour at times was exciting but growth was only moderate and bloom production disappointing. We shall defer judgment until after further observation.

Irene of Denmark, H. Poly. (Poulsen '52). Mr. Dufton (2 pls., 1 yr., Mult.) admires the double, clean, white blooms and the attractive foliage although this variety does not bloom as freely as Dagmar Spath. (We are wondering if this is the variety known as "Glacier" in the United States).

John H. Ellis, H.T. (McGredy '48). Mr. Norton (2 pls., 1 yr., Can.), Mr. Stollery (2 pls., 1 yr., Can.), and the Editor (1 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) are agreed that the hard, metallic, strong pink colour is highly disagreeable although the few blooms produced are tremendous in size. Growth was weak and the foliage susceptible to blackspot. Mr. Snowdon (4 pls., 2 yrs., Can.) lost two of his plants through winter damage but the survivors produced a few gigantic blooms of deep pink on fairly vigorous plants. He does not consider it a garden Rose but enjoys the occasional sensational exhibition bloom.

Joie De Vivre, H.T. (Gaujard '50). Dr. Reid (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) admired the bright, rose-pink blooms borne on long stems but they were produced very sparingly. They have plenty of substance and great lasting qualities.

Karl Herbst, H.T. (Kordes '51). Dr. Baillie (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) is pleased with his vigorous plant, the disease resistant foliage and large, full, fragrant, red blooms but would like to see more of them. Mr. Bartlett's specimen (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) grew very slowly but two fine blooms in autumn gave promise of better things to come and he is very hopeful. Mr. Dufton (18 pls., 1-2 yrs. Can.) drops his usual reserve and predicts that this may become our best red exhibition variety. Mr. Foggo (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) also is cheering for it, commenting on its vigour, health and large blooms of rich colour. Dr. Reid (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) considers it one of the best of the new varieties and very suitable for exhibition. He finds the growth strong and bushy and the stems very stout notwithstanding which their necks sometimes bend from the weight of the heavy, well-formed, crimson blooms. He has noted a mild tea perfume. Mr. Stollery (2 pls., 1 yr., Can.) had only fair results but he is reluctant to criticize it, feeling that first-year comment would be unfair and that this Rose is capable of giving a fine performance when established. On the basis of one year's experience the Editor (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) agrees with Mr. Stollery and Mr. Bartlett.

Lady Belper, H.T. (Verschuren '49). Mr. Bartlett (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) is satisfied with his first-year results and considers that this variety is well worth planting. He admires the bronzy-orange blooms which are freely

produced. It also has a friend in Mr. Dufton (15 pls., 1-3 yrs., Can.) who proclaims it a real "topnotcher" and one of the best of its colour. Dr. Reid (1 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) finds that the canes die to the ground level in winter. Recovery was slow but a few beautiful blooms were produced on tall, spindly stems. While of attractive colour the blooms open up flat and do not last. Mr. Selwood (1 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) reports upright growth and beautiful blooms, produced sparsely. The Editor's experience to date (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) has been similar to that of Mr. Selwood.

Lamplighter, H.T. (McGredy '50). Mr. Littlejohn (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) is disappointed with the flat and shapeless blooms although he had satisfactory growth and healthy foliage. Dr. Reid (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) reports a small bushy plant, bearing sparsely bright blooms of salmon and gold shades. Mr. Stollery (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) calls it a fraud and has discarded it. This Rose has accomplished nothing for the Editor (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) and unless it improves it will meet the fate of Mr. Stollery's specimen.

Lillie Dauber, H.T. (Kordes '52). Mr. Dufton (2 pls., 2 yrs., Can.) considers this to be a very fine red bedding Rose with fragrance and excellent plant characteristics.

Madame Chas. Rouvere, H.T. (Mallerin '47). Dr. Reid (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) is very pleased with the deep yellow blooms of this variety but reports rather weak growth and poor production. The blooms are medium in size and their outstanding feature is strong, unfading colour although they are also of acceptable form.

Madame L. Dieudonne, H.T. (Meilland '48). Dr. Baillie (1 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) is impressed by the glossy foliage, vigorous growth and shapely buds which open into striking, bi-coloured blooms. He adds, however, that it could well be more productive. In Mr. Mitchell's garden (6 pls., 2 yrs., Can.) this still is the flashiest piece of colour, attracting the attention of all visitors. Mr. Snowdon (4 pls., 1 yr., Can.) reports tall, strong plants with attractive shiny foliage and brilliant scarlet and gold flowers—the brightest in his garden. The blooms do not last nor were they produced very freely but Mr. Snowdon will retain his plants for their high colour value.

Madame Yves Latieule, H.T. (Meilland '48). This ranks as one of the best yellow varieties in Mr. Bartlett's garden (2 pls., 1-2 yrs., Can.). He reports plenty of attractive blooms which fade very little and good plants. Mr. Dufton (12 pls., 1-2 yrs., Can.) also thinks well of it and ventures the opinion that it will soon be regarded as one of the best yellow varieties. Mr. Littlejohn (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) is disappointed with his first-year results but will reserve judgment until he can see it as an established plant. Dr. Reid (1 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) considers this to be one of the best yellows. He had abundant bloom of good quality and colour on a strong bush. Mr. Stephenson (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) is pleased with its first-year performance, particularly in early summer. The Editor (1 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) has had only moderate growth although the plant was bushy and productive. We like it but we still think there are better yellows!

Ma Perkins, H. Poly. (Boerner '51). Prof. MacAndrews regards this as a grand addition to its class and describes it as a paler Fashion.

Marcelle Gret, H.T. (Meilland '47). Mrs. Naismith (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) comments favourably on the tall growth and the deep yellow colour, particularly of the buds. The Editor (1 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) agrees with Mrs. Naismith but would welcome more blooms, also more petals. The large blooms fly open fairly quickly and fade rapidly.

Margot Anstiss, H.T. (Norman '47). Mr. Bartlett (2 pls., 2 yrs., Can.) has lost one of his plants but is shedding no tears. Prof. MacAndrews also is unenthusiastic, referring to weak growth and weak necks. Mr. Mitchell (1 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) has lost patience with this Rose and plans to discard it. Margot Anstiss, badly in need of friends, has found one in Mr. Norton (2 pls., 1 yr., Can.) who reports fair growth and some really good blooms of pleasing colour. He is hopeful. While Mr. Selwood (2 pls., 3 yrs., Can.) is rewarded with an occasional outstanding bloom the vast majority are insipid in colour and loosely formed. He is quite cool toward it as is the Editor (1 pl., 3 yrs., Can.).

Marjorie Le Grice, H.T. (Le Grice '51). Dr. Reid (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) enjoys the attractive, orange-pink, fragrant blooms but would like to see more vigorous growth.

Masquerade, H. Poly. (Boerner '49). Mr. Dufton (5 pls., 1-2 yrs., Mult.) considers this multi-coloured Rose well worthy of the N.R.S. Gold Medal which it won last year. Prof. MacAndrews proclaims it one of his favourites, making sturdy growth and producing an abundance of bloom. It created quite a sensation in the garden of Mr. Selwood (1 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) although he regards the several colours produced at one and the same time as rather dull except for the yellow. The general effect, however, is striking.

Michele Meilland, H.T. (Meilland '48). Dr. Baillie (1 pl., 2 yrs., Mult.) subscribes to all the compliments paid this Rose by last year's contributors to this Department and considers it to be one of the best pink varieties in his garden. It continues in high favour with Mr. Bartlett (3 pls., 1-2 yrs. Can.) who becomes dreamy-eyed when he speaks of it. Mr. Foggo (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) also has fallen under its magic spell and unabashedly confesses his love for it. Mr. Mitchell (50 pls., 2 yrs., Can.) says the many compliments paid this Rose are no exaggerations as it is outstanding in all respects save fragrance. Dr. Reid (1 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) continues to rank this variety among the best. In its second year it displayed more vigour and produced more of its refined blooms. This Rose has also captured the heart of Mr. Snowdon (2 pls., 1 yr., Can.) who has ordered more stock. Mr. Stollery (2 pls., 1 yr., Can.) admits the beauty of the blooms but complains that they were scarce in his garden. The Editor (2 pls., 1-3 yrs., Can.) continues to enjoy the exquisitely shaped and delicately coloured blooms but, like Mr. Stollery, would appreciate more of them.

Michigan, H.T. (Mallerin '48). Dr. Reid (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) tempers his praise of the bright, orange-salmon colour by adding that the blooms fall short in form and substance. The plant grows well and is a generous producer.

Minervé, H.T. (Meilland '47). Dr. Reid (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) and the Editor (1 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) are agreed that this seedling of Peace is inferior to the parent in vigour and productive capacity but that the blooms are shapely and more refined.

Mission Bells, H.T. (Morris '49). Mr. Bartlett (1 pls., 2 yrs., R.R.) admires the colourful, shapely buds and the excellent plant and would plant more of this variety if he could find space. Dr. Reid (1 pl., 2 yrs., Mult.) considers this a first-class Rose although rather tall for bedding—up to 5 feet. It is almost constantly in bloom and he finds the carmine-rose, shapely buds and young blooms irresistible. The Editor (1 p., 1 yr., Can.) approves the strong, erect growth and admires the buds but could have used more of them.

Misty Morn, & T. (McGredy '50). Mr. Bartlett (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) had only one bloom but admits that it is planted in an unfavourable position.

Having observed it elsewhere he is hopeful. This is one of Mr. Littlejohn's favourites (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) and he has ordered more stock. The bushy plant blooms profusely and each full, substantially-built bloom carried a thrill. The white colour shows a greenish shade at the centre. Fragrance is lacking and the foliage was attacked by black spot late in the season. Mr. Norton (3 pls., 1 yr., Can.) is favourably impressed, particularly with the lasting powers of the massive blooms. Dr. Reid (1 pl., 2 yrs. Can.) finds the growth strong and bloom production good. He considers it an excellent introduction. Mr. Snowdon (4 pls., 2 yrs., Can.) lost one of his plants but the survivors displayed great vigour and he is fond of the large greenish-white blooms. He says the foliage is susceptible to black spot. In Mr. Stollery's garden (2 pls., 1 yr., Can.) it was slow in getting established but the few blooms produced were impressive and he considers the variety promising. The Editor (2 pls., 1-2 yrs., Can.) found it only moderately vigorous and not particularly floriferous but each bloom was magnificent. One bloom which was in fine form on Monday, 16th June, was exhibited on Thursday, 19th June, and at the end of the day, despite handling and heat, was still holding its perfect form. Our plants showed no sign of black spot.

Monique, H.T. (Paolini '50). This has been a disappointment to Mr. Dufton (1 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) although he doesn't tell us why. Dr. Reid (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) considers it to be one of his very best Roses, referring to strong, bushy growth, dark green healthy foliage and beautiful, well-formed, rose-pink blooms, shading to gold at the base. Mr. Snowdon (2 pls., 1 yr. Can.) also is captivated and is increasing his planting of this Rose. He is liberal with his praise of the tall, vigorous plants and the lovely, graceful pure pink bloom which are borne freely.

Monte Carlo, H.T. (Meiland '50). Mr. Bartlett (2 pls., 1 yr., Can.) is disappointed with the growth but finds the colour combination of the blooms very attractive, as is also the dark, glossy foliage. Dr. Reid (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) also reports a rather small plant with waxy foliage and deep yellow, shapely blooms showing carmine to pink at the outer extremity of the petals. The Editor (3 pls., 1-2 yrs., Can.) had only moderate growth but high-quality, aristocratic blooms produced rather sparsely. Each bloom commanded attention, however, and Dr. Reid's description of the colour is accurate.

Moonbeam, H.T. (Robinson '50). Mr. Dufton (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) is satisfied with his first-year results and considers that this may become an important yellow variety. Dr. Reid (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) reports long, slender stems and sparse foliage. He compares the blooms with those of McGredy's Yellow but notes that the colour is deeper yellow which does not fade. While this variety possesses merit he avers that Hunter's Moon is superior. Mr. Stollery (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) and the Editor (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) both received small plants which were slow in establishing themselves. The few blooms produced, however, were attractive and we agree that this variety may become important.

New Yorker, H.T. (Boerner '47). Mr. Bartlett (1 pl., 3 yrs., R.R.) still thinks highly of this vigorous, light crimson variety although some of the large blooms lack form. It performs well for Mrs. Burgess (1 pl., 2 yrs., Mult.) who reports outstanding blooms of unfading colour borne on long stems. The Editor (1 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) agrees with the preceding comment but is dissatisfied with bloom production and regrets the absence of fragrance.

Opera, H.T. (Gaujard '49). Mr. Bartlett (2 pls., 1-2 yrs., Can.) is quite happy about this colourful and vigorous variety. Mrs. Burgess has noted

that visitors to her garden invariably linger in the vicinity of Opera because of its unusual colour which she herself finds anything but restful. She reports good growth and healthy foliage but no autumn bloom. Mr. Dufton (1 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) has strong growth and he finds the colour very striking. Like Mrs. Burgess Mr. Littlejohn (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) dislikes the blooms although his plant has grown satisfactorily. Mr. Norton (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) comments favourably on the strong growth and startling colour but adds that the large, glossy foliage is susceptible to black spot. Dr. Reid (1 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) continues to enjoy the large, scarlet-orange blooms which are produced throughout the season but not profusely at any one time. He also has strong growth. Mr. Snowdon (4 pls., 1 yr., Can.), while admitting vigorous growth, does not get many flowers and he finds the flame colour somewhat harsh. Mr. Stephenson (3 pls., 1 yr., Can.) also commends the vigour of the plants and he likes the colour! The Editor (1 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) agrees with Mr. Norton.

Pontbriant, H.T. (Gaujard '48). Dr. Reid (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) had satisfactory growth but not many blooms. The buds are long and attractive but he dislikes the untidy blooms of pale pink and yellow. The Editor (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) is inclined to agree with Dr. Reid and regrets that the fine promise of the buds is not fulfilled in the expanded blooms.

Poulsen's Delight, H. Poly. (Poulsen '48). For Mr. Norton (1 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) the growth continues to be good and bloom production beyond criticism. The single, rose-pink blooms are very attractive.

President Pets, H.T. (Weigand '37). While much too old for this discussion this Rose is not well known in Canada and exhibitors may be interested. Mr. Littlejohn (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) reports strong, erect growth but few blooms. The latter, however, are very full, fragrant and creamy-pink in colour. Dr. Reid (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) agrees with respect to habit of growth and adds that the colour varies, some of the massive blooms being creamy-white while others—in hot weather—show pink tints. He has mentioned particularly the powerful, sweet fragrance. The Editor (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) agrees with the foregoing comment. In unfavourable weather the blooms may have difficulty in opening but for those who find satisfaction in the glory of a magnificent specimen bloom here is a field for adventure. Do not, however, expect many blooms.

Red Ensign, H.T. (Norman '47). Mr. McNeill (2 pls., 1 yr., Can.) admires the large, fragrant, light crimson blooms but complains of weak necks. Mr. Snowdon (4 pls., 2 yrs., Can.) lost one of his plants and the remainder bloomed very sparsely. He likes the colour, however. Mr. Stollery (2 pls., 1 yr., Can.) declares this to be definitely an exhibition Rose and the best red variety for this purpose that he has seen. Most of the blooms are of excellent quality but it is not a heavy bloomer. The Editor (2 pls., 3 yrs., Can.) is inclined to agree with Mr. Stollery.

San Fernando, H.T. (Morris '48). Mr. Bartlett (1 pl., 2 yrs., R.R.) is reasonably well pleased with the performance of this Rose but would like to see longer stems. Mr. Dufton (2 pls., 3 yrs., Mult.) gives it his unqualified approval while the Editor (1 pl., 2 yrs., R.R.) still finds bloom production unsatisfactory but admires the well-formed, non-fading crimson blooms. Our plant is bushy, fairly vigorous and entirely healthy.

Souvenir De Jac Verschuren, H.T. (Verschuren-Pechtold '49). Dr. Reid (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) reports a vigorous, tall-growing bush and colourful blooms of orange-yellow shading to orange-red at the centre, rather sparsely produced. While somewhat flat in shape when open the blooms last ex-

ceedingly well. The Editor (1 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) is not impressed either with bloom production or the blooms themselves although the plant characteristics are satisfactory.

Spek's Yellow, H.T. (Verschuren-Pechtold '47). (Known as Golden Sceptre in the United States). Mr. Davis, while admitting strong, pure colour in the buds and young blooms has noted some fading and he is critical of the form of the mature blooms. Mr. Mitchell lauds the clear, yellow colour and is satisfied with bloom production. He ranks it first amongst yellows for garden purposes. Mrs. Naismith regards the colour as the most intense of all yellow Roses but comments that the blooms lack substance. Dr. Reid (2 pl., 2 yrs., 1 Can., 1 Mult.) is disappointed, indicating that performance was inferior to that of the previous season. His plants lack vigour and he suggests that its present popularity may not last long. Mr. Selwood (2 pls., 1-2 yrs., 1 Can., 1 Mult.) praises the fine colour and good form of the buds and young flowers. His plants are vigorous and floriferous. It is a favourite of Mr. Snowden (4 pls., 2 yrs., Can.) whose bushes are tall and strong. He admires the colour which does not fade and finds bloom production excellent. He comments that most blooms come in clusters and that their necks are weak. Mr. Stollery (2 pls., 2 yrs., Can.) is not excited about it and would like to observe it further while the Editor (3 pls., 2-3 yrs., Can.) agrees with others that the colour, particularly of the buds and young blooms, is intense and even. Our plants have been only moderately vigorous, rather "leggy" in habit and less productive than we had expected.

Sultane, H.T. (Meilland '50). Dr. Reid (1 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) proclaims this to be the best performer of all his new varieties. It has developed into a very large bush, clothed with an abundance of dark green, waxy foliage and was almost constantly in bloom. The colour is a blend of orange, cherry and yellow—very attractive although the blooms lack form and substance. It is essentially a garden decorative variety and, as such, very effective. Mr. Dufton (2 pls., 1 yr., Can.) agrees with Dr. Reid but emphasizes that the open blooms lack quality.

Sutter's Gold, H.T. (Swim '49). Dr. Baillie (3 pls., 2 yrs., Mult.), Mr. Bartlett (1 pl., 2 yrs., R.R.), Mr. Dufton (1 pl., 3 yrs., Mult.), Mr. Selwood (3 pls., 1-3 yrs., Mult.) and the Editor (1 pl., 3 yrs., R.R.) agree that the long, pointed, sensationally coloured buds are faultless but that the open flowers are shapeless and disappointing although very fragrant. Dr. Reid (1 pl., 2 yrs., Mult.) repeats the above comment but adds that he finds the blooms attractive at all stages. His only complaint is on account of insufficient bloom.

Suzon Lotthe, H.T. (Meilland '47). Dr. Baillie (1 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) thinks well of the large, well-formed blooms of unusual colour—light pink with lavender tinges—but finds that they do not withstand heat. His plant made only moderate growth and the blooms were most attractive in the autumn. Mr. Bartlett (2 pls., 1 yr., Can.) also had his best results in the autumn. He likes the delicate colour and his plants have grown well. Mr. Dew (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) was disappointed with this Rose in its first year and will withhold judgment until after further trial. The curious hydrangea pink colour appeals to Mr. Snowden (2 pls., 1 yr., Can.) and he will plant more stock. He reports strong growth although not many flowers. Mr. Stollery (2 pls., 1 yr., Can.), like Dr. Baillie and Mr. Bartlett, considers blooms of this variety to be at their best in cool weather. He was not impressed with midsummer performance. The Editor (1 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) concurs in Mr.

Stollery's report and would add that the full, shapely blooms carry a pleasing fragrance.

Symphonie, H.T. (Meilland '49). Mrs. Burgess (1 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) and the Editor (1 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) have found this Rose another of life's disappointments. While the plants made moderate growth the blooms were flat and uninteresting. Mr. Littlejohn (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) is satisfied with the plant habit and bloom production but was not favourably impressed by the blooms although he mentions a pleasing perfume. Prof. MacAndrews comments that this can be very lovely but that the colour is variable. Dr. Reid (1 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) regards it as a first-class Rose of strong, upright growth, producing freely large, fragrant, rose-pink blooms which open wide and flat. Mr. Selwood (1 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) describes it as distinctive in form and colour and adds that it **can** be very fine.

Tahiti, H.T. (Meilland '47). Mr. Bartlett (1 pl., 2 yrs., Can.), Mr. Foggo (1 pl., 2 yrs., Car.), Prof. MacAndrews and the Editor (1 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) are unanimous in praising the strong growth and in condemning the unattractive, indistinct colour. Dr. Reid (1 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) considers it well worth growing and describes the large, substantial blooms as a blend of yellow and pink.

Tallyho, H.T. (Swim '48). Mr. Bartlett (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) had exceptional growth but the summer blooms did not last well, those of autumn being much better in quality. Dr. Reid (1 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) and the Editor (1 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) found that the tall, vigorous plants were not floriferous although the blooms which did appear were of good quality. Mr. Selwood's evaluation (1 pl., 3 yrs., Mult.) of this Rose was enhanced by its performance of last summer and he pronounces it a good, long-lasting variety. Mr. Snowdon (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) while not excited reports strong growth and a fair number of flowers of pleasant deep rose shade.

Tawny Gold, H.T. (Leenders '51). Prof. MacAndrews reports lovely colour but weak growth and insufficient bloom.

Ulster Monarch, H.T. (McGredy '51). Dr. Reid (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) is impressed by the immense salmon blooms produced singly on short, sturdy stems. The blooms did not last well when cut but Dr. Reid hopes that on an established plant the quality will improve.

Valiant, H.T. (Boerner '48). This Rose has a friend in Dr. Reid (1 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) who eulogizes the strong growth, luxuriant, healthy foliage and huge blooms of rose pink to scarlet which last well. His plant bloomed freely throughout the summer but not at all in the autumn. Mr. Selwood (1 pl., 2 yrs., Mult.) describes the colour as light to medium red. He also comments on the vigorous, tall growth and nicely formed, fragrant blooms.

Verschuren's Pink, H.T. (Verschuren '48). Mr. Dew (3 pls., 2 yrs., Can.) unhesitatingly recommends this Rose which performed extremely well in its second year in his garden. Dr. Reid (1 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) echoes Mr. Dew's praise, referring to bushy growth and abundant bloom throughout the season. He admires the clear, rose-pink colour of the fragrant blooms which, however, are borne on fairly short stems. Mr. Selwood (2 pls., 2 yrs., Can.) comments that it does not excite him unduly. Mr. Snowdon (4 pls., 2 yrs., Can.) had plenty of attractive pink blooms but intimates that his plants did better in their first year. Mr. Stollery (2 pls., 1 yr., Can.) is brief, saying merely "A very beautiful Rose." The Editor (3 pls., 1-3 yrs., Can.) still considers this one of the best bedding varieties.

Virgo, H. T. (Mallerin '47). Mr. Bartlett (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) drops his guard and proclaims this a real acquisition. Dr. Reid, who employed extravagant

terms in his praise of this Rose last year, regrets that it did not survive the winter. He will order more stock, however, for further testing. In Mr. Snowdon's garden (4 pls., 1 yr., Can.) only one of the four lived and it displayed great vigour. The shapely, white blooms balled somewhat in wet weather and the foliage seems susceptible to black spot. The Editor (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) admired the refined, perfectly formed white buds which, however, were produced sparingly on tall, willowy stems. It has merit but we should like to observe it further.

Viscount Southwood, H.T. (Cobley '49). Dr. Reid (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) enjoys the large peach-pink blooms shading to copper at the centre, produced on a strong plant. While not a heavy bloomer he could usually find one or two blooms on the plant. Mr. Selwood (1 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) still likes the attractive colour and the satisfactory habit of growth but thus far it has been somewhat stingy with its blooms. It has failed to meet the requirement of Mr. Snowdon (2 pls., 1 yr., Can.) and he will discard it. His plants are not vigorous and he dislikes the colour. This Rose is doing well for Mr. Stephenson (1 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) who likes the light peach colour and good form and considers that it might be suitable for exhibition. The Editor (1 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) doubts if it will become important. Bloom production is below par and growth has been disappointing.

Vogue, H. Poly., (Boerner '51). Mr. Bartlett (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) compares it with Fashion, showing slightly more vigour than Fashion but less bloom in a colour richer and darker. Mr. Dew (2 pls., 1 yr., Can.) also uses Fashion as the yardstick, intimating that Vogue has a more upright habit of growth. He finds it vigorous and is fond of the sparkling colour. Mr. Dufton (4 pls., 1 yr., Mult.) considers the plant characteristics inferior to those of Fashion but he admits that the colour is attractive. Mr. Mitchell describes the colour as carmine pink and he admires the shapely buds and well-formed flowers. Mr. Selwood (1 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) is fond of the well-formed, cherry-coral blooms on a bush like Fashion and carrying a mild fragrance. Mr. Stephenson (3 pls., 1 yr., Can.) compares it with Fashion but prefers the colour of the latter. Mr. Stollery 3 pls., (1 yr., Can.) admits that in its class it possesses some merit but he is unenthusiastic. The Editor (1 pl., 1 yr., Can.) on the basis of observations to date considers it inferior to Fashion.

William Harvey, H.T. (Norman '48). Mr. Dufton (6 pls., 2-3 yrs., Can.) obtains some fine exhibition blooms but complains that growth is not satisfactory. Mr. Mitchell (1 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) is not rewarded with many blooms but occasionally a really sensational specimen appears. His plant produced the best bloom he has ever seen either at a Rose Show or in any garden. He does not expect to grow another to equal it! Dr. Reid (1 pl., 2 yrs., Can.) also was thrilled in June by a spectacular bloom which was a Rose Show in itself. Later many fairly good blooms were produced, all with plenty of substance but he suggests that they should not be cut until well open. Mr. Selwood (6 pls., 1-3 yrs., Can.) is enthusiastic over the well-formed, high-centred, dusky scarlet, fragrant blooms which are produced freely enough to make this a good garden variety as well as an excellent exhibition sort. He finds it fully as vigorous as Red Ensign and Ena Harkness. This Rose is also in high favour with Mr. Stollery who mentions that while the stems are slender they are strong enough to support the magnificent blooms. The Editor (2 pls., 2-3 yrs., Can.) is inclined to agree with Mr. Dufton.

The Rose Analysis, 1952

Editor's Note:—Continuing the practice of the past few years we again requested Mr. F. F. Dufton, Honorary President, to undertake the task of assembling and preparing the information relative to variety popularity and the results in tabulating form under the various classifications are recorded hereunder. It will be observed that the table for "Bedding Roses" has been omitted. In arriving at the ranking of the varieties listed Mr. Dufton has continued the established practice of allotting 15 points for a first choice, 14 points for a second choice and so on down to 1 point for a fifteenth choice.

While it is not to be expected that all members will agree with the ranking accorded some of the varieties mentioned, it should be remembered that variety behaviour varies somewhat according to local climatic and soil conditions, as well as to variations in pruning and other cultural practices. Disregarding individual preferences and prejudices, however, we consider that the varieties which finally reached the preferred lists represent a fairly reliable guide to prospective purchasers.

From a comparison of the results with those of last year it will be observed that in the current list of Exhibition Roses Show Girl has made a spectacular advance from fourteenth to fourth position while the fairly new Emily, not hitherto included, received sufficient support to place it in tenth position. We note also that Charlotte Armstrong has dropped from fourth to seventh position while Mrs. Charles Lamplough, ninth last year, now ranks fifteenth. Amongst the Roses for General Garden Cultivation the most significant change is the appearance of Michele Meiland in tenth position and of Rubaiyat in eleventh. Etoile de Hollande and President Herbert Hoover have disappeared and Picture has advanced from ninth to fourth place. With respect to Autumn Blooming Roses it is surprising to find Show Girl now occupying seventh place. We note also that Eclipse has climbed from eleventh to fifth position. In the Most Fragrant Group Charles Mallerin has moved forward from ninth to fourth place while Sutter's Gold, appearing for the first time, ranks seventh, and Red Ensign, previously eighth, has just managed to equal Heart's Desire for last position. It is of interest to note that Dr. W. Van Fleet, C1. Etoile De Hollande and Thor have disappeared from the select list of Climbing and Rambling Roses, their places having been taken by Allen Chandler, City of York and the old timer, American Pillar. The only other noteworthy change in this group is the march upward of Zephyrine Drouhin from thirteenth to seventh position. Fashion continues to lead the Hybrid Polyantha group while its running mate, Vogue, has moved into fifth place and a newcomer, Masquerade, enters the select list in seventh position. Rosenelfe has moved downward from fourth to tenth rank and we regret to observe that Minna Kordes (World's Fair) has disappeared entirely.

THE VOTERS

Dr. J. H. Baillie	Prof. A. H. MacAndrews	Dr. W. H. Reid
Mr. S. B. Bartlett	Mr. Emerson Mitchell	Mr. Ellwood C. Rice
Mr. Clarence A. Davis	Mr. W. J. McNeill	Mr. Archie Selwood
Mr. Fred F. Dufton	Mrs. A. L. Naismith	Mr. C. R. Stephenson
H. M. Eddie & Sons Ltd.	Mr. Arthur A. Norton	Mr. Arthur J. Webster
	Mr. D. C. Patton	

EXHIBITION ROSES

	<i>Year Introduced</i>		<i>Colour</i>
1. Peace (Mme. A. Meilland).....	197	points	Delicate Yellow edged Pink
2. Crimson Glory.....	172	points	Deep Crimson
3. McGredy's Yellow.....	125	points	Pale Yellow
4. Show Girl.....	113	points	Deep Rose Pink
5. McGredy's Ivory.....	94	points	Creamy White
6. Rex Anderson.....	79	points	White shaded Gold
7. Charlotte Armstrong.....	78	points	Rose Carmine
8. Mrs. A. R. Barracough.....	61	points	Carmine Pink
9. Ena Harkness.....	58	points	Crimson Scarlet
10. Emily.....	51	points	Silvery Carmine with Salmon
11. William Harvey.....	50	points	Rich Scarlet Red
12. Red Ensign.....	49	points	Scarlet overlaid Crimson
13. Mrs. H. M. Eddie.....	46	points	White shaded Lemon
14. Diamond Jubilee.....	45	points	Buff Yellow
15. Mrs. Chas. Lamplough.....	39	points	Lemon Chrome
			1920

H.T. ROSES FOR GENERAL GARDEN CULTIVATION

		<i>Year Introduced</i>	<i>Colour</i>
1.	Peace (Mme. A. Meilland).....	205 points	Delicate Yellow edged Pink
2.	Crimson Glory.....	184 points	Deep Crimson
3.	Ena Harkness.....	111 points	Crimson Scarlet
4.	Picture.....	90 points	Clear Rose Pink
5.	Comtesse Vandal.....	87 points	Salmon and Coral
6.	Charlotte Armstrong.....	74 points	Rose Carmine
7.	McGredy's Yellow.....	68 points	Pale Yellow
8.	Mrs. Sam McGredy.....	59 points	Coppery Orange
9.	Grande Duchesse Charlotte.....	52 points	Tomato Red
10.	Michele Meilland.....	43 points	Light Coral
11.	Rubaiyat.....	43 points	Red Cerise
12.	Christopher Stone.....	39 points	Dark Crimson
13.	Hector Deane.....	39 points	Cochineal Carmine & Salmon
14.	New Yorker.....	35 points	Velvety Scarlet
15.	Mme. Jules Bouche.....	33 points	Porcelain White

AUTUMN BLOOMING ROSES (H.T.)

1.	Crimson Glory.....	160 points	Deep Crimson
2.	Peace.....	117 points	Delicate Yellow edged Pink
3.	Ena Harkness.....	92 points	Crimson Scarlet
4.	President H. Hoover.....	84 points	Orange Yellow shaded Pink
5.	Eclipse.....	67 points	Yellow
6.	Comtesse Vandal.....	65 points	Salmon and Coral
7.	Show Girl.....	64 points	Deep Rose Pink
8.	Mrs. Sam McGredy.....	61 points	Coppery Orange

AUTUMN BLOOMING ROSES (H.T.)—Continued

		<i>Year Introduced</i>	<i>Colour</i>
9.	McGredy's Yellow	1933	Pale Yellow
10.	Warrawee	1934	Shell Pink
11.	Sutter's Gold	1949	Soft Yellow flushed Pink
12.	Grande Duchesse Charlotte	1939	Tomato Red
13.	Etoile de Hollande	1919	Bright Dark Red
14.	Charlotte Armstrong	1940	Rose Carmine
15.	Gordon Eddie	1949	Peach Apricot

MOST FRAGRANT ROSES

1.	Crimson Glory	178	points	1935	Deep Crimson
2.	Etoile de Hollande	106	points	1919	Bright Dark Red
3.	Mirandy	95	points	1945	Garnet Red
4.	Charles Mallerin	89	points	1947	Blackish Crimson
5.	Ena Harkness	83	points	1946	Crimson Scarlet
6.	The Doctor	77	points	1935	Bright Silvery Pink
7.	Sutter's Gold	70	points	1949	Soft Yellow flushed Pink
8.	Dame Edith Helen	68	points	1926	Glowing Pink
9.	Hector Deane	66	points	1938	Cochineal, Carmine & Salmon
10.	Girona	59	points	1936	Orange and Pink
11.	Rose of Freedom	50	points	1948	Cardinal Red
12.	Christopher Stone	49	points	1934	Dark Crimson
13.	Snow White	47	points	1938	White
14.	Red Ensign	43	points	1947	Scarlet overlaid Crimson
15.	Heart's Desire	43	points	1940	Deep Scarlet

CLIMBING AND RAMBLING ROSES

	<i>Year Introduced</i>	<i>Colour</i>
1. Paul's Scarlet Climber.....	1916	Scarlet
2. The New Dawn.....	1930	Delicate Soft Pink
3. Paul's Lemon Pillar.....	1915	Sulphur Yellow
4. } Elegance.....	1938	Spectrum Yellow
5. } Royal Scarlet.....	1926	Velvety Crimson
6. } Glenn Dale.....	1927	Creamy White
7. Zephyrine Drouhin.....	1868	Bright Pink
8. Clg. Mme. Ed. Herriot.....	1922	Coral Red shaded Yellow
9. Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James.....	1933	Golden Yellow
10. Blaze.....	1932	Scarlet
11. Mary Wallace.....	1924	Rosy Pink
12. Clg. Mrs. Sam McGredy.....	1937	Coppery Orange
13. Allen Chandler.....	1923	Crimson
14. City of York.....	1945	White
15. American Pillar.....	1902	Carmine Pink with White Eye

HYBRID POLYANTHA ROSES

1. Fashion.....	1949	Salmon shaded Peach
2. Frensham.....	1948	Rich Red
3. Donald Prior.....	1934	Scarlet flushed Crimson
4. Else Poulsen.....	1924	Bright Rose Pink
5. Vogue.....	1951	Deep Cherry Coral
6. Kirsten Poulsen.....	1925	Cherry Red
7. Masquerade.....	1949	Yellow changing to Pink

HYBRID POLYANTHA ROSES—Continued

		<i>Year Introduced</i>	<i>Colour</i>
8.	Goldilocks.....	1946	Yellow
9.	Pinocchio.....	1940	Salmon Pink
10.	Rosenelfe.....	1938	Delicate Pink
11.	Orange Triumph.....	1938	Orange Scarlet
12.	Betty Prior.....	1934	Pale Pink, White Centre
13.	Alain.....	1946	Carmine Red
14.	Dainty Maid.....	1937	Soft Pink
15.	Floradora.....	1943	Orange Red

The Constitution

I. The members of the Society hereby constitute themselves the Rose Society of Ontario, the seat of which shall be at Toronto, where the Records and Library shall be kept.

II. The purposes of the Society are to study, cultivate and exhibit Roses, award prizes for cultivation, exhibition of and essays upon Roses and Rose Culture; to acquire a Library on Rose Culture and generally to further and encourage the cultivation and study of Roses.

III. The Society shall consist of its Members and such additional persons as shall from time to time be admitted to membership by the Board of Directors, on payment of the fees prescribed by the rules.

IV. The members of the Society shall elect by ballot from amongst themselves a Board of Directors, to consist of twenty members, of whom six shall form an Advisory Board, and such Board of Directors shall make rules, and perform all executive and administrative duties; and six shall form a quorum. The Board of Directors shall elect a President and four Vice-Presidents, who shall hold office for one year, and who shall be eligible for re-election.

V. The Board of Directors shall hold office for one year from the date of their election, and until their successors shall be elected, and all members thereof shall be eligible for re-election.

VI. The Board of Directors shall appoint a Secretary and a Treasurer, both of which offices may be held by one person, who shall hold office during the pleasure of the Board, and shall perform such duties as the Board may direct.

VII. Any member of the Board of Directors who shall be successively absent from three duly called meetings thereof, without the consent of the Board, shall thereupon cease to be a member of the Board, who may then proceed to fill the vacancy as hereinafter provided.

VIII. If any vacancy occurs in the Board of Directors, by the death, resignation or inability to act, of any of the members thereof, the other members of the Board may appoint another to fill his or her place, to hold office on the same terms as the other members of the Board.

IX. The members of the Society in any city or town or other district of Ontario to be defined by the Board of Directors, may, with the approval of the Board, appoint a committee for such city or town or other district, and may elect a presiding officer thereof, to be called the (name of the city, town or district) Vice-President, for the management of such local affairs of the Society not inconsistent with the Constitution and Rules, as may be necessary, and members so acting may adopt the name of The Rose Society of Ontario (name of city, town or district) Branch.

X. Exhibitions shall be held in Toronto, and may be held at other points in Ontario, at times to be decided upon by the Board of Directors, and prizes may be given at such Exhibitions.

XI. All competitions for prizes shall be divided into the following classes:

Class 1. — Professional. — Comprising all such persons or corporations as carry on the trade of growing and selling flowers.

- Class 2. — Semi-Professional — Comprising all persons who do not grow flowers for profit, but who keep gardeners, not otherwise employed.
- Class 3. — Semi-Amateur — Comprising all persons who do not grow flowers for profit, but who have the occasional assistance of gardeners in the cultivation of Roses, not solely employed by themselves.
- Class 4. — Amateur — Comprising all those persons who do not grow flowers for profit, and who cultivate Roses without the assistance of skilled gardeners, but who may employ a labourer.
- Class 5. — Novice — Comprising amateurs who have never exhibited Roses before.

Note:—Amateurs and Semi-Amateurs may compete in the Professional and Semi-Professional classes, but the Professionals and Semi-Professionals may not compete in the Amateur and Semi-Amateur classes.

XII. The Constitution may be changed in any respect by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any annual meeting of the Society.

XIII. A general meeting of the members of the Society shall be held at such place in the City of Toronto as the Board of Directors may appoint, in the month of October each year, on such day as the Board shall appoint for the purpose of receiving a report from the Board of all matters of interest and business during the preceding year, and for all other general purposes relating to the management of the Society, and at such meeting, a full statement of the finances of the Society for the year shall be submitted by the Board. Notice of such annual meeting shall be mailed to each member of the Society not later than ten days before such a meeting shall be held.

XIV. A special meeting of the members of the Society may be called by the President at any time, or such a special meeting shall be held upon the written application to the President of no less than twenty members of the Society, to consider any specified business. The President shall at the first ensuing meeting of the Board of Directors lay such application before the meeting and the Board shall appoint a date for such special meeting to be held within the succeeding two weeks at some place in the City of Toronto, and the members shall be notified by mail not later than ten days before such a meeting shall be held.

XV. The Board of Directors may elect from among the members of the Society, in recognition of outstanding services, an Honorary President and four Honorary Vice-Presidents, each to hold office for one year and be eligible for re-election. The Honorary President may be a member of the Board of Directors ex-officio.

Rules of the Rose Society of Ontario

1. The subscription to The Rose Society of Ontario shall be two dollars per annum for Associate members, three dollars for Active members, and

five dollars for Sustaining members, payable in advance on the date of the annual meeting, and not later than the first day of January of each year.

2. The Rose Society's year shall end on 30th September in each calendar year and the accounts shall be made up as at that date for presentation to the annual meeting.

3. The Board of Directors may form such committees as may be necessary for the transaction of business.

4. Lectures and instructions upon Roses and their culture shall be given under the auspices of the Society at such times and places as the Board of Directors may determine.

5. The Board of Directors shall have power to appoint such persons, not necessarily members of the Society, as may be necessary for arranging for the Exhibition.

6. Affiliation by Horticultural or other Rose societies may be granted upon payment of a fee of five dollars (\$5.00), or through membership. In the latter event to qualify at least ten members of the society applying for affiliation must be members of The Rose Society of Ontario. Affiliated societies are entitled to a silver medal from The Rose Society of Ontario for competition in the Rose section of their local shows, provided, however, that there are at least three exhibitors in the competition for this medal.

By-Laws

(Defining the duties of the officers and Board of Directors)

1. Special meetings may be called at any time by order of the President, and may be called at the written request of five members, notice of which shall be sent to each member by mail, such notice to specify the business which is the occasion of the call. No business other than the mentioned shall be transacted at such meeting.

2. The hour of meeting shall be eight o'clock p.m., unless otherwise ordered by the President or Chairman.

3. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Society, to enforce strict observance of the Constitution, Rules and By-Laws of the Society, to appoint all committees not otherwise provided for, to approve all orders drawn on the Treasurer for appropriations of money made and passed at a meeting of the Board of Directors, and to perform such other duties as his official charge may require of him.

4. It shall be the duty of one of the Vice-Presidents in the order of his seniority, to preside at all meetings of the Society in the absence of the President. If none are present the Society shall elect a president pro tempore.

5. It shall be the duty of the Honorary Secretary to keep correct minutes of the proceedings of the Society, to keep a list of all members, of the time and place of all meetings in such manner as may be directed, and advise them of all notices of motion in accordance with the Constitution. He shall receive and pay over to the Treasurer all moneys due and belonging to the Society, receiving receipt therefor, and shall draw and countersign all orders on the Treasurer, approved by the President. It shall be his duty to keep record of all meetings of the Board of Directors

and each member's attendance at such meetings, and in his annual report state the number of meetings held and how many each member attended. He shall also preserve all books, papers and other documents belonging to the Society, and upon retiring from office deliver all such to his successor. He shall perform all other duties usually pertaining to that office, and at the annual meeting render a complete report of the membership and conditions of the Society.

6. The Treasurer shall receive from the Honorary Secretary all moneys, giving a receipt therefor, and pay them out only on an authorized order from the Secretary, approved by the Board of Directors, and countersigned by the President or nominee of the Board. He shall keep a proper record of his receipts and disbursements, subject to the inspection of the Society and shall deliver to his successor all moneys, books and other property belonging to the Society which may be in his possession, and at the annual meeting or when otherwise required, he shall furnish a complete report of his office, producing vouchers for all money paid out. He shall furnish such bond for the faithful performance of his duties as the Board shall direct, the cost of same to be paid by the Society.

7. It shall be the duty of the Board of Directors to have full charge of the working interests of the Society; they shall aid the President in the management of the Society between its sessions, and shall report on such matters as may be assigned to them for consideration on a vote of the Society at its meetings.

8. All members of the Society who are in good standing shall be eligible for any office in the Society. The President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary, and Treasurer shall be ex-officio members of all committees.

9. Six Directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any authorized meetings of the Board.

10. The member named first on any committee shall act as Chairman until another is chosen by the said committee.

11. Parliamentary usages shall be observed in all debates and discussions.

12. In the election of officers, a ballot shall be taken for the President and the Vice-Presidents, and it shall require a majority of the votes cast to elect each such officer, and when three or more candidates are nominated, the one receiving the lowest number of votes on each ballot shall be dropped from the list until only two remain, or until one shall have received a majority of the votes cast. In balloting for Directors the twenty candidates receiving the highest number of votes shall be elected and all ballot papers used shall bear the stamp of the Society.

13. No person shall be elected to the office of President of the Society for more than two years in succession, and a period of two successive years shall intervene between any terms of office so held.

14. The President may appoint a Nominating Committee whose duty it will be to prepare a list of twenty members who, from their interest in the Society, will undertake to act on the Board of Directors, and shall nominate the same at the General Meeting. These names shall be printed on a ballot slip, but such action of a Nominating Committee shall not prevent further alternative names being added by members by nomination at the General Meeting.

15. By-Laws may be made, altered or repealed at a meeting called in accordance with the Constitution.

Membership List

LIFE MEMBERS

Adam, Mrs. G. Graeme	Mackendrick, Col. W. G., D.S.O.
Bentley, Mr. O. C.	McLaughlin, Col. R. S.
Board of Parks Management, St. Catharines, Ont.	McMaster, Mrs. A. C.
Burden, Mr. C. E.	McMichael, Mr. S. B.
Campbell, Mrs. W. R.	Norton, Mr. A. A.
Christie, Mrs. R. J.	Osler, Mrs. F. G.
Devlin, Mr. C. B.	Patton, Mr. D. C.
Dew, Mr. Chas. T.	Reaves, Mrs. Campbell
Durton, Mr. F. F.	Robertson, Miss Marion T.
Eaton, Lady	Rogers, Mrs. Alfred
Gibbons, Mrs. J. J.	Rolph, Dr. A. H.
Gow, Lt. Col. Walter	Rose, Col. Hugh A.
Heward, Mrs. A. D.	Roy, Mr. W. Ormiston
Holden, Mrs. J. B.	Stubington, Mr. G.
Howard, Mrs. Lewis A.	Venables, Mr. F. G.
Jarvis, Miss Bertha	Walker, Mr. Gerald N.
Kennedy, Mrs. J. R.	Webster, Mr. A. J.
Laidlaw, Miss Margaret C.	Webster, Miss Hazel A.
Laidlaw, Mr. R. A.	Whytock, Mr. P. L.
Laidlaw, Mr. Walter C.	Williams, Mrs. H. H.
Lyon, Mr. W. H.	Wright, Mrs. Hedley

SUSTAINING MEMBERS

Abbs, Mr. C. E.	McNeill, Mr. W. J.
Armstrong, Mr. Leslie	Niagara Brand Spray Co. Ltd.
Bradshaw, Mr. John	O'Hagan Landscape Co. Ltd.
Brash, Mr. W. H.	Patton, Mrs. D. C.
Bromley, Mr. J. W. H.	Robertson, R. S., The Hon. Chief Justice
Cawthra-Elliot, Mrs. G. K.	Rose, Mrs. Hugh A.
Dale Estate Ltd.	Screaton, Mr. S. M.
Duff, Prof. G. H.	Sloan, Mrs. Mary
Dufton, Mrs. F. F.	Snively, Mrs. Schuyler
Duncan, Mr. James M.	Snowdon, Mr. C. Allen
Eaton, Lady	Stoakley, Miss Mabel
Gardiner, Miss A. J.	Thomson, Mrs. P. A.
Gooderham, Mr. S. W.	Tudhope, Mrs. Hilton R.
Grainger, Mr. E. Victor	Tyrrill, Mr. E. W.
Griffin, Mrs. G. H.	Wagstaff, Mr. F.
Head, Mr. S. M.	Weston, Miss B. E.
Hill, Miss Louise	Whytock, Mrs. P. L.
Lemmond, Mr. R. S.	Wilkinson, Mr. Ellis H.
McMaster, Miss Mardette	

ACTIVE MEMBERS

Abbs, Miss Nina G.	Baillie, Dr. J. H.
Alexander, Mr. J. A.	Baillie, Mrs. J. H.
Allan, Mr. A. M.	Baker, Mr. P. L.
Applebaum, Mr. L.	Bartle, Mrs. E. W.
Armstrong, Mr. H. D.	Bartlett, Mr. S. B.

ACTIVE MEMBERS

- Bealey, Mr. E. R.
Bedford, Mr. C.
Bedford, Mr. R. O.
Bell, Mr. J. C.
Berry, Mr. J. H.
Bond, Mrs. W. S.
Boyd, Mrs. E.
Brackett, Mrs. J.
Branton, Mr. R. H.
Braybon, Mrs. R.
Brown, Mr. A. E.
Brown, Mr. D.
Bryant, Mr. Kenneth E.
Bunting, Mr. Geo. W.
Burgess, Mrs. H. T.
Butler, Mr. W.
Butt, Mr. L. W.
Cameron, Mr. D. S.
Cameron, Mr. Robt.
Campbell, Mrs. C. M.
Campbell, Dr. H. H.
Chalk, Dr. S. G.
Chater, Mr. H. J.
Cheetham, Mr. P. H.
Clarke, Miss K. W.
Coles, Mr. Jas. H.
Coutts, Mr. M. C.
Crawford, Mrs. A.
Crompton, Mr. David
Cruikshank, Mr. C. W.
Curran, Mr. T.
Danby, Dr. E.
Davies, Dr. T. A.
Davis, Mr. Charles
Davis, Mr. C. A.
Daxon, Mr. J. Sr.
Deeming, Mr. A. B.
DeJardine, Dr. G. A.
Department of Botany, U. of T.
Detwiler, Mr. J. S.
Dew, Mrs. Chas.
Dignan, Mr. Alan
Dobie, Mr. G. M.
Dodge, Miss Eve
Dufton, Mr. F. R.
Dyer, Mrs. G. H.
Elliott, Mr. M. G. S.
Enser, Mr. P. G.
Findlay, Miss Dorothy
Findaly, Mrs. Douglas
Finlayson, Mr. L. Roy
Foggo, Mr. A. S.
Fraser, Mrs. Kaspar
Fryer, Mr. R. C.
Galloway, Mr. L. M.
Gillies, Mrs. J. A.
Gould, Mr. Wm. J.
Graham, Dr. Cyril
Grant, Mrs. A. M.
Grant, Mr. E. N.
Graydon, Mrs. W.
Green, Miss Thelma D.
Greensides, Mr. H. D.
Grieve, Mr. Robert
Grubb, Mr. H. B. D.
Gutteridge, Mr. A.
Hainer, Mr. H. C.
Haines, Mr. N. S.
Harding, Mr. H. A.
Harris, Dr. Thomas E.
Harrison, Mr. E. J.
Harriss, Mrs. R. S.
Hart, Mrs. A. P.
Henry, Mr. F. J.
Hill, Miss Alice M.
Holdsworth, Mrs. V.
Hodgson, Mr. W. G.
Holland Bulb Gardens
Hooper, Mrs. M. Cleeve
Hoult, Mrs. E. M.
Horn, Mrs. R.
Howard, Mrs. J.
Hunt, Dr. E. A.
Hutchinson, Mr. E. S.
Jackes, Miss Margaret B.
Johannson, Mrs. J. W.
Johnson, Mrs. Ellen
Johnston, Mr. H. T.
Kay, Mr. C. B.
Kee, Mr. J. A. C.
Keenan, Mr. W. J.
Kelly, Dr. C. B.
Kelly, Miss Elise
Kerr, Mr. R. D.
Kilner, Mr. J. L.
King, Dr. J. L.
Kinsey, Dr. H. I.
Klawe, Mr. J. J.
Knight, Mr. P. R.
Laurie, Col. W. L.
Laver, Mr. K. G.
Lee, Mr. L. S.
Letherland, Mr. O. E.
Lewis, Mrs. R.
Lister, Mrs. M. W.
Longley, Mr. C. W.
Louch, Miss Norma
Lough, Mr. W. R.

ACTIVE MEMBERS

MacAndrews, Prof. A. H.	Rushby, Mr. Jack
MacEwen, Mr. P. B.	Sandau, Mrs. Harold
Macklin, Dr. L. A.	Scandrett, Mr. H. B.
MacLennan, Miss Elizabeth	Scott, Miss Grace
Mainse, Dr. A. K.	Scott, Mrs. E. S.
Marshall, Mr. C. C.	Selwood, Mr. Archie
Marshall, Mrs. H. P.	Shapiro, Mr. Louis
Marshall, Dr. T. R.	Sharpe, Mr. A. E.
McCrimmon, Mr. D. A.	Smith, Mr. A. E.
McDowell, Mr. Sam	Smith, Miss H.
McLeod, Dr. J. M.	Smith, Mr. M. D.
McPhail, Mr. I. A.	Smyth, Mr. C. J.
McPherson, Mrs. R. S.	Smyth, Mr. Edward G.
Miller, Mrs. M. A.	Snowdon, Mrs. C. Allen
Mitchell, Mr. P. H.	Snyder, Mrs. Warren
Molson, Mrs. Herbert	Sockett, Mr. C. W.
Morris, Mrs. R. S.	Spenceley, Mr. James A.
Morrow, Dr. Margaret	Stensson, Mr. J. V.
Murphy, Col. F. A.	Stephenson, Mr. C. R.
Newell, Mr. J. O.	Stollery, Mr. Alan
Norton, Mrs. A. A.	Stoneman, Mr. H.
Norton, Master Arthur C.	Sutton, Mr. Harry
Norton, Miss Helen	Tarver, Mrs. Norman
Nunn, Mr. Lewis	Teskey, Mr. F. C.
Oag, Miss Pearl	Teskey, Mrs. F. C.
Oliver, Mr. R. W.	Thomas, Mr. J. L.
Ontario Agricultural College	Thompson, Mr. J. H.
Overton, Mr. E. A.	Tindale, Mrs. C. E.
Pady, Mr. N. R.	Trebilcock, Mr. A. J.
Patterson, Mr. Roy E.	Trent, Mr. Seymour
Peachey, Mr. E. H.	Trent, Mrs. Seymour
Perry, Mr. G. F.	Turnbull, Mr. E. R.
Peters, Miss Mary	Turnbull, Mr. W. D.
Philp, Mr. J. M.	Turner, Mrs. John
Pickett, Mr. R. W.	Tyrrill, Mrs. E. W.
Piccuck, Mr. J. R.	Vance, Mr. W. T.
Pipher, Miss Jean	VanDusen, Mrs. H.
Pocklington, Mr. Thos.	Vrooman, Mr. H. W.
Price, Mr. D. O.	Ward, Mr. Kenneth
Price, Mrs. E. C.	Ward, Mr. W. E.
Rea, Mr. W. H.	Wardlaw, Mrs. J. M.
Reid, Mr. F. D.	Warner, Mr. M. D.
Renison, Mr. W. E.	Watson, Mr. R.
Rickaby, Mr. H. C.	Wilson, Mrs. Clifford T.
Riendeau, Mr. D.	Wilson, Mrs. J. Lockie
Ross, Dr. John R.	Winter, Mr. L. A.
Rushby, Mr. Fred D.	Wood, Mr. C. F.
Rushby, Mr. Harry W.	

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Aitken, Mr. R. R.	Anderson, Mrs. J. W.
Alexander, Mr. L. C.	Anguish, Mr. J.
Allan, Mrs. Annie	Baldwin, Miss Sarah
Ambrose, Mr. H. S.	Barker, Mr. S.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

- Barnes, Mr. John
Barrett, Mr. Allan F.
Bartlett, Mrs. S. B.
Barton, Mr. G. S.
Becker, Mr. C. J.
Blackmore, Mr. Gordon
Blundell, Mrs. Arthur
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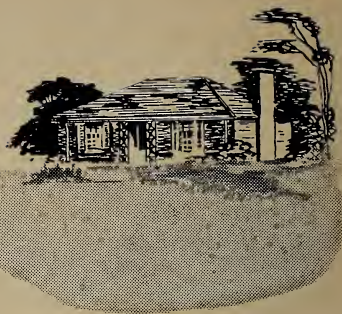
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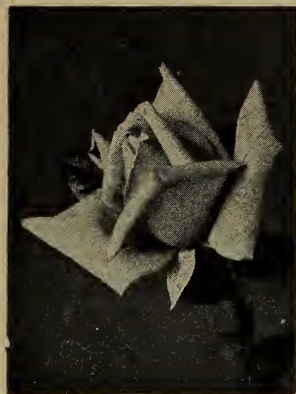
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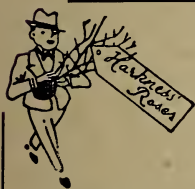
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